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Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 27 1863.

THE NEWS.

Our news from the various theatres of war is varied and important and most so in respect to its promise of more important events near at hand.

The rebels in considerable force attacked Cape Girardeau yesterday. This place is in Missouri, forty miles above Cairo, and a point on the river several times before threatened. At latest advices the enemy had been repulsed, and our force aided by our gunboats would probably hold the place. All the women and children have been sent away, and the government stores removed.

Gen. Banks' department is the scene of recent and valuable successes, the Union forces driving the rebels from numerous positions in the Bayou Teche and Opelousas regions, a severe blow to the rebels.

Gen. Asboth's recent order, elsewhere given, is excellent, and to the point. The sooner the enemies of the Union are unmasked, the better, to the end that they may be summarily dealt with. All who resist the power of the Government, all who aid its foes, all who shelter and defend deserters, will do it henceforth at their peril, which latter will be graduated precisely to each case, even to the extent of shooting down on the spot, if necessary, all who forcibly oppose the capture of deserters. A few sharp lessons will be all that is necessary.

THE BRIDGEPORT WARD.

The actual population of the 5th Ward as proven by Comptroller Hayes' census, taken last fall—and we have his figures by blocks before us—is 5,268. The number of legal voters ascertained by careful and accurate canvass of the Ward the week before the election, was 694, but there were cast 972 votes, showing that 278 were illegal, every one of which were placed to the credit of Sherman and his Copperhead confederates, and that is the way they got elected.

GREEN OF MASSAC.

Our special dispatch from Cairo yesterday, contained the announcement of the arrest of Hon. W. H. Green, of Massac county, Senator from the first district of Illinois. While this action upon the part of the Government authorities will excite considerable astonishment in the minds of the Copperheads of Egypt, it will be gratifying to the loyal Democrats and conservative men of the State. Mr. Green was elected to the late Legislature pledged to a vigorous prosecution of the war, and to loyalty; and yet when a Senator at Springfield he used his entire influence to further the ends of the secession sympathizers and peace Democrats.

About four weeks ago he said publicly upon the streets of Metropolis, that "the Rhine and the Danube had washed two independent nationalities for an hundred years, and that the Mississippi River could do the same, and I am in favor of it."

It is probable he was arrested for these treasonable remarks. No other construction could be put upon it, than that he was and is a member of the organization which pledges itself to the establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy. Now, let Green of Massac, be sent to his affinities in Dixie. His trial takes place at Cairo on Monday.

THE WAY TO DO IT.

The article in our last issue, exposing the swindling practices of the Buffalo Banks in refusing to pay checks in currency, attracted attention on Saturday, and gave great satisfaction to our commercial public. A serious error occurred in the first paragraph. We ought to have said that the Buffalo Banks will pay produce, and we believe other checks only in New York exchange at 3-8 premium, instead of "discount," as printed. Careful readers of the article, however, readily corrected the mistake. That banking institutions of any respectability should refuse to pay currency and adopt a dodge by which Western farmers—for as the thing is now managed it comes out of them—are swindled out of a quarter to to three eighths per cent on the value of all produce sold in the Eastern lake cities is outrageous, and Buffalo sharpers may as well understand that it will not be much longer endured.

The remedy which is proposed and discussed, is to induce some Chicago or Milwaukee house in whom the entire West has implicit confidence—such for instance as Munn & Scott, or Munger & Armour to establish themselves in Buffalo or Oswego, and make them the consignees of all produce shipped eastward from Lake Michigan. Buffalo or Oswego operators when wishing to purchase would at once be told, "gentlemen, the produce is for sale at the market price, payable in good currency, 'greenbacks,' or New York exchange at par. The West will no longer pay you a tax of 3-8 of one per cent. on all the produce sold in this market." The commissions—no more than now charged by Eastern commission operators—would be abundant compensation to any house for engaging in the proposed business. Whether this suggestion shall be found feasible or not, our business men can surely devise some means by which the Buffalo and Oswego Banks can be made to act with some decent reference to the principles of honesty and fair dealing.

From North Carolina.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The New York Tribune has a special dispatch from Newbern, N. C., April 23d, which says: "The rebel force, which for nearly three weeks has invested Washington, suddenly disappeared on the night of the 15th. Gen. Foster was preparing an expedition across the country for the relief of the beleaguered town, when the news of the departure of the rebel General Hill, with his entire command, reached here. Preparations were immediately made to follow up the rebel force. A march from Newbern to Washington revealed the fact, however, that a small force of rebel cavalry only remained within reach of Gen. Foster's command. Two hundred rebel cavalry were charged by seventy men of the 3d New York cavalry, a few miles distant from Washington, on Saturday evening last. The rebels were routed, and fled en masse. The rebel Captain, Jas. Richardson, was made prisoner, with several of his men, and their battle-flag was captured and is now in possession of the 3d New York.

The Massachusetts troops at Washington occupied the rebel works at Hill's Point on the morning after their evacuation, and made a number of prisoners who had remained in the rear;

The rebel force is believed to have gone in the direction of Richmond.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Passengers by the steamer Dudley Buck, from Newbern, state that Gen. Foster with 5,000 men, left Newbern on the [illegible]. When last heard from, Friday, he was at Deep Gull, but had met only a few straggling enemies. Late on Friday afternoon, however, brisk cannonading was heard for an hour and a half, and it was rumored that Gen. Hill, with his rebel force, was in the direction whence it was heard, and an engagement was thought to have occurred.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 25.—It is estimated that the rebel loss was eight to our one in the late attack on Suffolk and on Nansemond river.

The battery captured from the rebels on the 20th instant, has been taken to a place of safety.

Gen. Fremont on the Freedmen.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Gen. Fremont in a letter to Hallet & Co., suggests the occupation immediately, by the Pacific Railroad, of the large bodies of men freed by the President's proclamation. He says that the fact that so large a number of our able bodied [illegible]

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

REBEL ATTACK UPON CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO.

SEVERE FIGHTING—THE REBELS REPULSED.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, April 25, 1863.

Considerable excitement was produced this morning by the reported burning of the Big River bridge on Iron mountain railroad. The evening papers contain erroneous statements of the affair. The following is a correct version from parties direct from the spot:

Last night about five o'clock, 125 rebels, having first cut the telegraph wire to Pilot Knob, attacked the guard at the bridge over Mill Creek, nearest Lawrence Station, 57 miles from this city. The guard were only 15 in number, in command of Lieut. Hoffbaur, of the 1st Mo. State Militia. In extinguishing the flames they were all captured. When about being paroled by the enemy, reinforcements under Capt. Johnson, of the 24th Mo. Volunteers, arrived and charged the rebels, routing them, with the loss of two killed and several wounded, whom they carried off. Only one man was killed and one wounded on our side. The bridge was partially in flames, but was saved by the guard.

The rebels under Marmaduke had divided their forces when last heard from, a part going toward Cape Girardeau, and the rest to Fredericktown. The latter are supposed to be about 3,000 strong. There will probably be a fight or foot race at Fredericktown shortly.

The pickets at Pilot Knob were fired on last night. The guards at all the railroad bridges have been strengthened, and there is no fear of an interruption of communication between this city and Gen. Van Dever.

A party of telegraph repairers had a narrow escape from being captured on the Fredericktown road yesterday afternoon. The enrolled militia of all the counties bordering on the railroad have been called out, and are encamped at convenient distances apart.

Passengers from Rolla to-night, represent all quiet in that vicinity.

Two rebel spies who were captured near Waynesville, are to be tried on Monday by the military commissioners.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, April 26, 1863.

From parties late from Bird's Point, we learn that fighting has been going on at Cape Girardeau to-day. Marmaduke is reported within a short distance of the place with a large force, and Jeff. Thompson is nearer with 2,500. The steamer Mary Forsyth is detained by Gen. McNeil, and all the women and children placed upon her, in case of emergency. Reinforcements had also arrived from St. Louis at 10 o'clock last night. Steamers are engaged in removing public and private stores to the Illinois side as a precautionary measure, in case our force at Cape Girardeau is found too weak for the numbers brought against it. Our pickets had been driven in. The enemy are said to be five miles from the city. A fisherman on the river heard firing to-day, probably at the Cape, which is about forty miles from here. At 6 o'clock this evening, Lieut. Col. Newbold telegraphed Gen. Buford that the firing had ceased. Newbold is at Anna, twenty miles from the Cape. It is presumed the cannonade came from Federal gunboats, a number of which were sent up to the Cape yesterday. There is every reason to suppose that the Union troops are able to hold the Cape against all the force now known to be in the vicinity.

LATER.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

The steamer J. L. Hyatt arrived at eight this evening, having left Cape Girardeau at 3 p. m. She reports that a collision between the Federals and the enemy occurred about 11 this a. m. Fighting continued 2 hours when the enemy were repulsed. She brings no particulars. The women and children were taken 5 miles up the river and landed on the Illinois side.

THE VERY LATEST.

ST. LOUIS, April 26, 1863.

Later dispatches from Gen. McNeil says, we have repulsed the enemy with severe loss. He is now retreating, but will be taken care of.

Our loss is less than twenty killed and wounded.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—A dispatch to General McNeil from Cape Girardeau announces that the rebels about 8,000 strong under Marmaduke and Bainbridge were eight miles distant and approaching [illegible] a flag of truce brought a demand for surrender in half an hour, signed by Major General Price, to which a decent reply was returned.

At 11 a. m. the rebels attacked us in force. For three hours hard fighting was in progress, when they were handsomely repulsed. It was supposed, however, that they would change their position and attack from another point.

Reinforcements reached McNeil to-day. He has two gunboats ready for any emergency, and expresses the utmost confidence in his ability to repel the enemy and preserve them in case of retreat.

No apprehensions need be feared for the safety of Cape Girardeau. No mention is made of the loss on either side.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—A strong force of artillery and cavalry occupied Fredericktown last night. Nearly all the rebel prisoners confined here have been removed to Alton, Ill., and all the gun shops in the city placed under guard.

PILOT KNOB, Mo., April 25.—The intelligence as to the number and intentions of the rebels under Marmaduke is satisfactory. The number of rebels that Marmaduke has with him is estimated at from 6,000 to 8,000. The main body of the rebels is stationed from two to three miles beyond Fredericktown.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, April 26.

A smuggler of gold, with several thousand dollars secreted in a skiff, in which he was about crossing to Bird's Point, was arrested by Capt. Keeler, Provost Marshal, yesterday. A large of quantity of dry goods, and other merchandise, was also captured two miles from Cairo on the Illinois levee, about to be smuggled into the South.

CAIRO, April 25.—Eight hundred and sixty-four bales cotton was received from Memphis last evening.

Gold is not yet permitted to be sent South. There is no boat from below to-day, consequently no news.

FROM BEFORE CHARLESTON.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 25.—The steamer C. W. Thomas arrived this morning from North Edisto Island, S. C. She left there last Thursday, at which time our Monitors were all lying off that place and our land forces occupied the Island.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—Arrived—American ship Spirit of the Times, from Hong Kong fifty-six days. The British bark Ardville, from Hong Kong to San Francisco, was lost on Pratas Shoals about the 1st of February. The officers and crew were saved, and seventy Chinese passengers lost.

The mining fever is unabated. Six to eight new companies are incorporated here daily, the army of prospectors running hundreds of miles, among mountains and over plains.

Brokers and dabblers in paper stocks are getting rich.

From Gen. Milroy's Command.

HEADQUARTERS 8TH ARMY CORPS, Baltimore, April 24.

By telegraph from General Milroy I learn that the expedition under Gen. Elliott is a success. They captured about twenty prisoners and some thirty horses. Nine rebels were killed. We lost two killed.

[Signed] ROBT. C. SCHENCK, General Commanding.

The Murderer of Feiner Convicted.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Ratzki was convicted to-day of the murder of Feiner.

There were two arrests made to-day for attempting to pass counterfeit 100's on the Bank of Waltham, Mass.

From New York.

NEW YORK, April 26.—A fire this p. m. did considerable damage to the mailing department of the New York Herald.

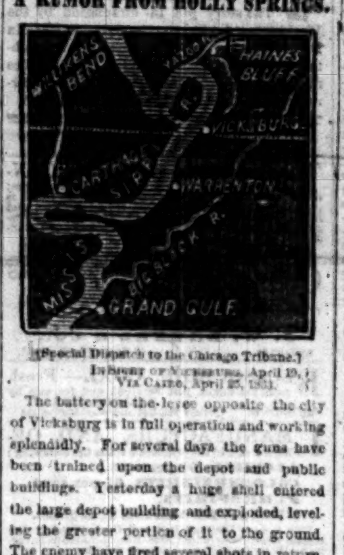
FROM MEMPHIS AND BELOW.

PROMISING ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

THE NEW SITUATION BELOW VICKSBURG.

THE CAMPAIGN ON THE COLDWATER.

A RUMOR FROM HOLLY SPRINGS.



[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
IN SIGHT OF VICKSBURG, April 19, VIA CAIRO, April 25, 1863.

The battery on the levee opposite the city of Vicksburg is in full operation and working splendidly. For several days the guns have been trained upon the depot and public buildings. Yesterday a huge shell entered the large depot building and exploded, leveling the greater portion of it to the ground. The enemy have fired several shots in return, most of which struck the iron casemates but glanced off without doing any injury.

They deem their position impregnable, and for the last two days have maintained becoming reticence. Guns are now being placed to command the Court-house. There are reports that a division has been sent to Davis Plantation, opposite Carthage to oppose the landing of our troops.

A steamer goes into the canal at Duck port to-day, intending to reach New Carthage to-morrow. The canal is a voted success. Nothing has been heard from the fleet which ran the blockade a few days since.

Gen. Tuttle's division is at the entrance of the canal.

The General's health is, I regret to learn, not improving, and there are well grounded fears that he may be compelled to leave the field. He is still suffering from injuries received at Fort Donelson.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON April 26, 1863.

Official dispatches announce another passage of the Vicksburg batteries by ten of our transports and a number of coal barges. One transport was sunk. The barges were uninjured. Five hundred shots were fired and almost all the vessels hit at least once.

Several more gun boats also went down. The fleet below Vicksburg and Port Hudson is thus supplied with coal and provisions, and made strong enough to sweep all rebel craft off and maintain our armed control of the whole length of the Mississippi.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—Advices from below state that there has been a cessation of fighting on the Coldwater. During the fighting thus far the Federal loss is reported small. One Colonel is [illegible]. Rebel reports say that Gen. Loring has arrived from Fort Pemberton with several thousand men and reinforced Gen. Chalmers. Some hard fighting was anticipated. It is reported that Holly Springs has been re-occupied by the Federals.

The steamer Prima Donna, from Vicksburg, arrived at Memphis on the 23d. When our gunboats and transports ran the blockade at Vicksburg, all went past the Warrenton batteries, but the Forest Queen, which being disabled, put into the lower mouth of the canal for repairs on Tuesday. She ran by the Warrenton batteries, and joined the fleet. Not a gun was fired at her. The Chattanooga Rebel of the 23d, reports a fight at Tuscumbia, and claims a victory.

THE NEW SITUATION BELOW VICKSBURG.

It is now no secret to the rebels, and recent references, permitted in the dispatches, have made it more than a matter of mere surmise at the North, that Gen. Grant is now operating, and doubtless, ere this, has operated against Vicksburg from a new base, below the city. Our small map sufficiently well represents the main features of the new locality. The canal spoken of in our dispatches elsewhere in this issue, as a success, is a short channel cut from the Mississippi at Duck Lake, just above Milliken's Bend, into the bayou shown in the cut, whose debouchure into the Mississippi is at Carthage, as represented above. At this latter point, Gen. Grant has now his headquarters, having chosen to bring down his army and gunboats by a bold dash past the batteries, a feat he has just gallantly achieved. He has been still prosecuting the canal, to have two strings to his bow, and an independent water route for supplies, to guard against contingencies.

From Carthage, what is next to be done, the map shows. The Warrenton and Grand Gulf rebel batteries have already been knocked into pi, by Farragut, and a Federal landing has been effected there, which a rebel division, our dispatch says, had been sent down to oppose. Once landed at Warrenton, the army "moves on the enemy's works," in conjunction with a naval force up the Big Black River, which is crossed by the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad, about ten miles west of the former city. This is the new route to Vicksburg. Of the obstacles that oppose the movement, we know nothing, but it is certain that this has, from the first, been deemed by military men the most feasible and least defensible side of the enemy's position. Important news from that locality must be already on the way hither.

NEW YORK, April 26.—A dispatch from Memphis, dated the 23d, says six more transports have recently successfully run the blockade. They are the Tigress, Anglo Saxon, Empire City, Moderator, Cheeseman and Harrison. The casualties are not known.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Situation at Somerset.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAMP WOLFORD, SOMERSET, April 25, 1863.

The booming of cannon—eight or ten rounds—in quick succession, startled the slumbering inhabitants of camp and town, about 4 o'clock this morning, and for a few minutes seemed to confirm Wolford's doubts of yesterday, in regard to the designs of the rebels in their apparent retreat; but everything was quieted when it was ascertained to be merely the parting salute of the 13th Indiana battery, on its departure.

As Wolford suspected, the sudden and unceremonious withdrawal of the enemy's pickets from the river yesterday, seems to indicate new plans for the offensive, rather than an abandonment of designs on this region. That the rebels had fallen back beyond Monticello, and were converging towards Albany, was rumored last evening. To-day, however, information is received that Pegram has resumed command, and is reinforced by a portion of the command of the redoubtable John Morgan, and rumor says by the inevitable John M. in person.

If so, they will doubtless make an immediate attempt to cross above Mill Springs; and our cavalry, already wearied with inactivity and short forage, will soon have enough to do.

Wolford is quite ready and willing to fight any reasonable number of the rebels. Any change will be regarded as an improvement by the soldiers, as forage is not to be obtained without the greatest toil and difficulty. Horses have corn but once in forty-eight hours, and hay not at all. The report of any large reinforcements is regarded as improbable. Some fear an immediate attack, and others believe the rumors to be a weak invention of the enemy.

The news was contained in a letter from a man in Morgan's command to his wife, stating that they had just arrived at Monticello, en route for Mill Springs, and requesting her to meet him at Mill Springs. The letter is believed by many to be a decoy, such as was played off on Gen. Baird, at Danville.

The more one learns of the battle of Dutton Hill, the non-capture of Pegram's force redounds to Gilmore's discredit. The rebels planned and fought very badly: they were demoralized from the first, and when charged upon fled in a disgraceful panic, scattering to the woods through highways and byways, and escaping by fords for 30 or 40 miles up and down the river. The forces that were with Pegram were in such terror that they crossed the river with the white flag displayed. At the sight of fifty men on the banks the entire command would have surrendered. The rebel wounded of the battle of Somerset look miserable, and but for the kindly care of our own surgeons would suffer much more. Five of them have died. The rebel surgeon, McCooke, in charge, is an ignorant brute. He has exhibited neglect and inefficiency. The men are much mollified and astonished at the kindness of their treatment by us. They confirm somewhat the general report of the desperate condition of their cause.

STAMFORD, Ky., April 24.—Capt. Stough, of the 144th Ohio, with 100 men, attacked a body of the enemy, below Rockhold, on the 23d, killing four and capturing nine. He drove the enemy across the river, and sustained no loss.

HEADQUARTERS, LOUISVILLE, April 25, 1863.—To H. W. Halleck, Washington:—The expedition to Celina was entirely successful. Col. Graham reported through Gen. Hobson that they destroyed the town, 100,000 lbs. of bacon, 10,000 bushels of wheat, 10,000 bushels of corn, 100 barrels of flour, a considerable quantity of coffee, sugar, tea, malt and other stores, and 40 boats which had been used in transporting from Burkesville and other points on the Cumberland river.

The rebels report a loss of 90 killed, but Col. Graham is of the opinion that the number is greater. We had one wounded and one missing. The result is highly creditable to the troops engaged. Indeed it was a perfect success.

Signed, A. E. BURNSIDE.

FROM ROSECRANS' COMMAND.

TOKENS FROM REBELDOM.

Army Matters and Gossip.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 25, 1863.

Appropriating horses and citizens to Government use has been the order of the week. Two hundred idlers, fifty of them white, have been employed on the public works to-day.

Citizens notified to go South by Gen. Rosecrans' order have almost without exception petitioned to be sent North instead. All their advices from friends in Rebeldom urge them to this course. The Hartville rebels are firmly convinced that the rebellion is in the last stage of galloping consumption.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MURFREESBORO, April 25, 1863.

The large numbers of refugees who have taken advantage of Gen. Reynolds' appearance at McMinnville to leave Bragg's line, state that is impossible to subsist. They quote flour at $80 per barrel, ladies shoes $35 per pair.

Cheatham is reported in command of Polk's corps. Hardee is strongly fortifying Shelbyville. The position is not difficult of approach from the North.

The 1st brigade, 3d division, 20th army corps, heretofore commanded by Col. Frank Sherman, 88th Ills., was reviewed by [illegible] man of the command on the 21st. The brigade made a splendid appearance, and was pronounced by everybody as in a fine state of efficiency. This brigade has just returned from a reconnoissance towards Middletown. It saw no enemy. The 2d division, 20th army corps, went under command of Col. Wm. H. Gibson, commanding the 1st brigade, to-day, Gen. Johnson goes North on leave of absence. The non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 49th Ohio, presented Col. Gibson with a splendid sword to-day. Col. Hotchkiss, commanding the 89th Ills., was also presented, at the hands of his enlisted men, with a splendid sword.

There is nothing further from Reynolds to-night. Quiet reigns everywhere.

MURFREESBORO, April 23.—The following resignations have been accepted:
Lieut. J. W. Vanderhoof, Co. G 29th Indiana.
Col. T. J. Allen, 80th Illinois.
Lieut. A. R. Hurless, 75th Illinois.
Lieut. James Tourbillott, 75th Illinois.
Lieut. Dennis Hamlin, 79th Illinois.
Lieut. J. E. Cobby, 75th Illinois.

FROM HOOKER'S ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—The Inquirer has intelligence to-day, of an important arrest at Falmouth, at the headquarters of the army of the Potomac. The rebels have had some secret means of knowing everything that transpired within our lines, and such information was instantly conveyed to them. Gen Patrick, Provost Marshal of the army, was determined that the secret should be brought to light.

The guards stationed along the river bank and situations favorable for signals, have been constantly enjoined to use the utmost care and watchfulness.

Yesterday their efforts were crowned with success. One of the guards in the town of Falmouth, stationed outside the dwelling adjoining the brick church, on the river bank, heard a clicking like that of a telegraph instrument. He advised his superior officer, and was directed to enter the house and investigate. This was done, and, on opening the door, he discovered a party of four or five persons, one of whom was seated at a telegraph instrument, sending messages by a submarine telegraph wire across the Rappahannock.

They were all arrested, and, as their offence is of extraordinary atrocity, a just and speedy punishment will doubtless be at once meted out to them. This punishment, according to law, is death by hanging.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—All quiet in front of the army on the Rappahannock, though small parties of the rebel cavalry are seen daily by our pickets and scouts; and those sent out from Warrenton and Harper's Ferry in the direction of Leesburg report having seen a few hundred guerillas, whose chief occupation seems to be plundering the inhabitants.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 25, 1863.

The severe rain ceased last night. The rebel pickets informed ours that they had a new General on their side, who treated them with great severity. His name is "General Starvation."

The special to the N. Y. Tribune says: From the army we learn that continued rains have swollen the rivers and small streams, and that even the brooks are unfordable. The difficulty of transporting supplies has been greatly increased, and in some cases rendered almost insurmountable.

A special to the N. Y. Times says: Surgeon Wynkoop, of the 6th army corps, is under close arrest for talking to a rebel family near our picket lines, whom he was allowed to attend professionally, about the movements of our cavalry and our military movements generally. He will be tried by a military commission.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MADISON, Wis., April 25, 1863.

Fifty thousand dollars of Wisconsin State bonds, in aid of the capitol extension, were taken to-day at par by the Dane County Bank. A bid offering one-half per cent. premium was not received till after the sale.

Judge Dixon's majority on the soldiers' vote has reached eight thousand; Cothren's majority on home vote is four thousand, four hundred and seventy, with Ashland, Oconto and St. Croix to hear from, which will decrease it slightly.

From Mexico.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The French steam corvette Berthold, from Vera Cruz on the 7th, has arrived here. The commander says that the report of the defeat of the French, at Puebla, is entirely erroneous. When he left all was quiet at Puebla.

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

Gen. Banks' Operations.

His Successes in the Bayou Teche Region.

The Enemy Routed at all Points.

1500 Prisoners Taken.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MURFREESBORO, Tenn., April 25, 1863.

The Chattanooga Rebel of Thursday 23d, has a dispatch from Port Hudson which gives the particulars of the destruction of the rebel gunboats Queen of the West and Diana, in Grand Lake Louisiana. After a bombardment from the Federal gunboats, a shell from the United States gunboat Calhoun ignited the powder on the deck of the Queen, which communicated with the magazine, destroying the boat, with a loss of thirty lives and 185 prisoners, who had been taken to New Orleans. Captain Fuller, the rebel commander was at New Orleans, wounded and a prisoner. The Diana grounded and was destroyed by her crew to save her from Federal hands.

One division of Banks' army, under Gen. Emory, was near Franklin, which, in conjunction with Weitzel and Glover's divisions, was threatening the capture of the Confederate force on Grand Lake.

The gunboats are in cooperation with the double-deck flat boats. Through the Duckport canal these boats are capable of carrying 1,000 men each. Transports now run by Warrenton without difficulty, the batteries being silenced.

Gen. Banks' army is at Point Coupee, on the south bank of the Red River and opposite Bayou Sara.

NEW YORK, April 26, 1863.

The steamer from New Orleans, via Key West, 19th, has arrived here. The Era of the 19th gives an account of late military movements. [illegible] Vermillion bayou, where the rebels had posted batteries and infantry, but were driven back with considerable loss on both sides.

A letter in the Era, dated in the field above New Iberia, 17th, states that Col. Kimball with the 53d Mass. regiment, entered the rebel works at Bethel Place on the morning of the 14th, planting one flag on the parapet. Gen. Weitzel's division followed, succeeded by the whole line.

The rebels left their numerous dead unburied, and evidences were plenty of tough work in their ranks. Large stores of ammunition, some Enfield rifles and other arms were captured.

Our army then marched through Pattersonville; skirmishing continually and reached Franklin on the 15th. Prior to Thursday night some thousand prisoners had been brought into Franklin, whole companies of rebels being captured at one time.

At Franklin the steamboat Cornie was captured with three officers of the late gunboat Diana on board thus restoring them to our service. The rebels also destroyed ten steamboats to prevent them falling into our hands, and two large gunboats and the Diana. Included in the destruction of these boats, were immense stores of provisions and ammunition. It was expected that Gen. Banks would capture Opelousas on the 18th, and occupy it. The expedition of Gen. Grover has been eminently successful, and in a battle with the rebels at Irish Bend, the 13th Connecticut, charged on the rebel lines and batteries, supported by the 26th Maine, 25th Connecticut, 12th Maine and 91st New York, and defeated them, leaving a silk flag and other trophies in our hands.

The rebel force consisted of two regiments of Texans and three batteries, including the famous Pelican and Sims batteries. The whole rebel force at Bethel Place and Irish Bend [illegible] some 10,000, posted on highly advantageous positions, under command of Gen. Dick Taylor, son of the late President Taylor. Important captures of horses, mules and beef cattle, to the number of one thousand, were made.

The celebrated salt mine or salt rock was captured and rebel works destroyed. The rebel soldiers were not loath to be captured, and over 1,500 are in our hands and more being taken. An abandoned rebel iron foundry was found near New Iberia, containing a quantity of shot and shell. Our fleet has rescued the rebel fortification at Bute La Rose, an important point. The prospects are that the rebels will be driven out of the Opelousas country or all captured. Our troops are in splendid condition.

The wounded in the late battle have nearly all reached New Orleans, numbering 179. All were doing well.

THE BAYOU TECHE REGION.

Our map will serve sufficiently well to show the location of Gen. Banks' recent successes in Southern Louisiana, the Bayou Teche region distant some seventy-five miles west of New Orleans. It is the country traversed by the Atchafalaya water system of bayous, the name of that river signifying Lost Water, the Atchafalaya being the old deserted channel of the Red river, and now a grass-widow of a stream keeping up old family connections through Berwick's Bay, opening to the rebels a port on the Gulf which has been busy with contraband trade until now. The asterisk on the map will give very nearly the locality where the rebel gunboat Diana was lost and the Queen of the West destroyed by our forces, before stated in our dispatches, but now confirmed from rebel sources. Brashear City, Centerville, Pattersonville and Grand Lake, all points recently mentioned in our dispatches, have been hitherto held by heavy rebel forces. This important communication with the outside world is now fully strangled and lost to the rebels.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MURFREESBORO, April 25, 1863.

The Chattanooga Rebel of the 23d inst. is received. In an article under the head of "The Situation," it states the particulars of the capture of McMinnville, by the force under Reynolds, putting the Federal strength at 8,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery. It admits the same loss as reported by Reynolds, and says that Wartrace was threatened by a force of like strength. The question is put, "Does this mean a general advance?" Answer, "We think not, as that would be dividing a great army into four armies, operating fifty-two miles apart."

Its correspondent at Tullahoma says Bragg is rapidly mobilizing his army. The men are in fine condition and high spirits. Bragg has ordered all extra baggage to the rear, retaining only three flies for each one hundred men.

A dispatch announces the passage, by the Georgia Legislature, of an act authorizing their proportion of the public debt, subject to a vote of the people, to be taken next October.

The Confederate Congress have passed an act excluding from the Commissary and Quartermaster's Department all persons liable to military duty, and the employment, instead, of disabled soldiers. Bragg has ordered accordingly.

The Vicksburg correspondent gives a magnificent picture of the passage of the Federal gunboats and transports by the batteries.

A pair of boots sold for seventy-five dollars, at Chattanooga, on the 21st.

FORT MONROE, April 24.—The Richmond Sentinel of the 22d inst., has the following: CHATTANOOGA, April 20.—Seven more persons have been sent South beyond the Federal lines, by Gen. Rosecrans.

United States transports have landed at Eastport, eight miles from Iuka, with 40,000 Yankees, chiefly cavalry. There is no immediate prospect of a battle.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The Richmond Whig, of the 21st, on the authority of a dispatch from Jackson, Miss., says that rebel Gen. Chalmers' command has repulsed 4,000 of our cavalry, artillery and infantry, at Coldwater—that the Union troops retreated in great haste and confusion, and that Chalmers was pursuing energetically.

FROM COLUMBUS.

Gen. Asboth's New Order—How to Treat Home Rebels.

[Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, April 26, 1863.

Gen. Asboth has issued the following order regarding rebel traitors, and deserters:

HEADQUARTERS DIST. OF COLUMBUS, DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, COLUMBUS, Ky., April 21, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.—Having learned that citizens within this district, particularly in Cairo, Ill., and towns in its vicinity, are openly giving all moral aid in their power to rebels and traitors, it is hereafter made the positive duty of Government commanders and Provost Marshals within the District of Columbus, to arrest all persons who shall in any manner express sympathy for those who are in arms against the United States Government. When arrested, they shall be entitled to immediate preliminary examination, but if proof be given of disloyal expressions and sympathy for traitors, or they in any way aided deserters, or prevented their arrest, they shall be forwarded under proper guard to the district military prison at Columbus, Ky. A copy of the testimony taken in said preliminary examination, will be forwarded with the prisoners. Officers and soldiers arresting deserters, will be justified in shooting any person who may interfere while in the discharge of such duties. None but traitors would assist deserters in resistance. There can be no distinction recognized between rebels in battle and traitors resisting laws at home.

ASBOTH, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, April 26, 1863.

The rains at last seem over, and the bright sun and high winds for the last two days, are drying up the roads very rapidly.

Secretary Chase has not yet returned, and it is understood now that he may possibly extend his trip to Boston. The requisitions on the Treasury, awaiting payment, have been reduced in the last ten days, from forty-three to eighteen millions. In another week they will be brought down to the average amount which always accumulated, even in times of peace.

Some of the merchants here from Norfolk, are endeavoring to have a uniform system of entries adopted for trade with this port and others similarly situated, instead of the present system of permits.

Secretary Seward and his son, the Assistant Secretary, have gone down to the army, and are expected to be gone for several days. Seward's enemies insist that he has gone away to get rid of the trouble his Peterhoff decision has brought upon him.

[illegible] says: A [illegible] Washington special [illegible] been effected in the [illegible] the Navy Department, in consequence of the failure of the attack on Charleston, and new instructions have been issued respecting the armament of the iron-clads, not only of those at Port Royal, but those now building. The Dahlgren guns are to be removed, and an entirely new 13-inch gun, capable of using 75 pounds of powder at a load is to be substituted. This is to be done before the attack on Charleston is renewed. By means of this change, a single effective shot may be relied upon to breach Fort Sumter. It also may be effectively bombarded at a much greater distance. The new guns are now in process of construction, but it is believed that several weeks will elapse before they can be put in sufficient number into the Monitors to permit a renewal of the attack on Charleston. It is rumored that at one time Ericsson protested against sending his iron clads into collision with the forts at Charleston, with no better armament than they carried. At last the necessity of a change has been admitted and acted upon at the Navy Department.

The case of the Peterhoff and her mails is still under consideration. A majority of the Cabinet is understood to disapprove of the course finally pursued, holding that the Executive, as a whole, has no right to interfere with the administration of justice, and that the Attorney General is the sole authorized channel of communication between it and the judiciary. It is well known that the Attorney General has, in an elaborate opinion, heretofore maintained that the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the Government and departments, are co-ordinate.

Intelligence here contradicts the Charleston papers' report that the rebels had obtained the Keokuk's guns.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—A commencement has been made here for the organization of a regiment among the colored population of the District of Columbia. Those who are prominent in the movement believe that the executive authorities will grant the necessary facilities.

NEW YORK, April 26.—A Washington dispatch, of the 25th, says Mr. Addison has been removed to-day from the Chief Clerkship of the Adjutant General's office.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, April 26, 1863.

Mexican dates, received up to April 1st, by letters and papers, give full accounts of events at Puebla, showing French successes to have been, thus far, comparatively small. Three attacks on San Xavier—all made after dark—were repulsed on March 26th, 28th and 29th. On the 30th, all the artillery was brought to bear on this single fortification built of adobe, which was finally rendered untenable, and abandoned after the removal of artillery and ammunition, and the French gained in it only a heap of ruins. The French suffered the greatest loss, and the Mexicans think the first step too costly to admit of the capture of Puebla at the same price.

On April 1st, an attack was made on Santa Anita and San Puebla, forts adjoining San Xavier. The result was not known. Mexican letters are full of spirit and determination.

On the 20th, Comonfort's position was attacked, but he had, in the interval, quietly moved to another point.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MILWAUKEE, April 25, 1863.

The Western Division of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, running from Portage to LaCrosse, was sold, this afternoon, for the sum of $2,800,000. Great efforts have been made in the United States Circuit Court to stave off the sale, for the purpose of correcting alleged errors in the decree, but without success.

The sale having been completed, it is not improbable that an important question will arise as to whether the purchaser is entitled to the possession of the road, or only to the pro rata share of the earnings.

FROM MEMPHIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, April 26, 1863.

The steamer Superior arrived from Memphis to-day. Her officers say the rebels are falling back from that point, and are believed to be fully twenty miles away. It is supposed that the movements at Memphis and in Missouri are to cover more important ones, having for their aim an attack on Corinth, in case the rebels evacuate Vicksburg. The rumors of a large number of Confederate prisoners taken at Memphis, are probably exaggerated.

Church Burned at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, April 26.—The St. James Episcopal Church took fire during the morning service from a defective flue, and was nearly destroyed. The congregation got out safely.

From the Rappahannock.

STONEMAN'S STATION, Va., April 25.—On Thursday morning an expedition consisting of two regiments, the 14th Brooklyn and 109th Indiana, under Col. Morrill, of the 24th Michigan, reached Fort Conaway, and at daylight launched several pontoons, crossed the river and seized the town of Port Royal, which was occupied by a body of the enemy's cavalry, numbering not over 200. The cavalry was speedily dispersed and twenty or more of them captured. A number of army wagons were captured and burned, and several horses and mules brought away. Our forces held the town an hour or more after a heavy body of the enemy's infantry with artillery appeared, and our men safely retired to this side of the river, and on Thursday night were again back in camp without loss.

From Havana.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 24.—Richmond papers of the 22d say that it is reported from Havana that Admiral Wilkes has been arrested and paroled for firing into a Spanish steamer. Also that Admiral Milne has ordered the arrest of Wilkes for being with the Vanderbilt engaged in the Peterhoff affair.

From the South.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 24.—According to Richmond papers, it is believed that the Yankees are advancing on Holly Springs from Corinth. James G. Gibbs, of Columbus, S. C., has arrived from abroad, bringing with him a machine for making cotton cards, and for other purposes.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 25.—Six rebel deserters arrived here this morning from Yorktown on the Morgan, also a prisoner arrested at Williamsburg charged with acting as a guide in conducting the rebels to our lines to make the attack on Fort Magruder on the 10th.

Disastrous Fire.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The large Candle Factory of Allen, Hay & Co., on 1st Avenue, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss $175,000, partially insured.

From California.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The steamer Star, from Aspinwall, 17th, has arrived with $257,000 in specie.

THE NATIONAL FAST.

A Day of Fasting and Prayer.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Thursday, the 30th day of April next, has been designated by the President as a day of fasting and prayer; now, therefore, I, Francis A. Hoffman, Lieutenant-Governor, and Acting Governor, do hereby recommend to the people of the State of Illinois, on the day aforesaid, to abstain from all secular pursuits, and, at their houses of public worship, to offer up prayer to the Omnipotent Ruler of the Universe, for the speedy triumph of our arms, the overthrow of the rebellion, and the restoration of peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed. Done at the City of Springfield, this 23d day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Acting Governor.
By the Governor; O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

Pastoral Letter from Bishop Whitehouse.

In pursuance of the President's Proclamation, setting apart Thursday, the 30th inst., as a day of fasting and prayer, Bishop Whitehouse has issued the following pastoral letter, which is to be read in every church in the Diocese this morning, and repeated on each occasion of divine service during the day:

PASTORAL LETTER.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Illinois:

DEAR BRETHREN: [illegible] by a solemn resolution of the Senate moved thereto [illegible] States "devoutly recognizing the supreme authority and just government of Almighty God, in all the affairs of men and of nations," does, by his proclamation, dated the 30th day of March, 1863, "designate and set apart Thursday, the 30th day of April, as a day of National humiliation, fasting and prayer."

No language of mine can so well set forth the grounds and object of this appeal of the Chief Executive, to the conscience and heart of the nation, as its own true and Godly words. Every one should hear them. Every soul should bow down in grave acknowledgment. Every heart should prepare itself in humility and loyal truth to respond [illegible] "Let us pray," can thus be uttered where duty, patriotism and religion—the welfare of the present and the whole interests of social stability and advance, world-wide—are so concentrated in this fervent claim from our anxious Rulers, which invokes the united cry of the nation "for the pardon of our national sins, and the restoration of our now divided and suffering country to its former happy condition of Unity and Peace." Brethren beloved, hear this, for to pray, as the cry comes back from the heavens above, PRAY, PRAY.

"WHEREAS, It is the duty of nations, as well as of men, to own their dependence upon the overruling power of God, to confess their sins and transgressions, in humble sorrow, yet with assured hope that genuine repentance will lead to mercy and pardon, and to recognize the sublime truth, announced in the Holy Scriptures, and proven by all history, that those nations only are blessed whose God is the Lord.

And, inasmuch as we know that, by His Divine law, nations, like individuals, are subjected to punishments and chastisements in this world, may we not justly fear that the awful calamity of civil war, which now desolates the land, may be but a punishment inflicted upon us for our presumptuous sins, to the needful end of our national reformation as a whole people? We have been the recipients of the choicest bounties of heaven. We have been preserved, these many years, in peace and prosperity. We have grown in numbers, wealth and power, as no other nation has ever grown. But we have forgotten God. We have forgotten the gracious hand which preserved us in peace, and multiplied and enriched and strengthened us; and we have vainly imagined, in the deceitfulness of our hearts, that all these blessings were produced by some superior wisdom and virtue of our own. Intoxicated with unbroken success, we have become too self sufficient to feel the necessity of redeeming grace, too proud to pray to the God that made us.

It behooves us then, to humble ourselves before the offended Power, to confess our national sins, and to pray for clemency and forgiveness.

Now, therefore, in compliance with the request, and fully concurring in the views of the Senate, I do, by this my proclamation, designate and set apart Thursday, the thirtieth day of April, 1863, as a day of national humiliation, fasting and prayer. And I do hereby request all the people to abstain on that day from their ordinary secular pursuits, and to unite at their several places of public worship and their respective homes, in keeping the day holy to the Lord, and devoted to the humble discharge of the religious duties proper to that solemn occasion.

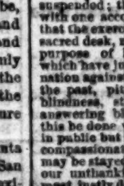
All this being done, in sincerity and truth, let us then rest humbly in the hope, authorized in the Divine teachings, that the united cry of the nation will be heard on high, and answered with blessings, no less than the pardon of our national sins, and the restoration of our now divided and suffering country to its former happy condition of unity and peace."

[illegible] for this testimony, that our rulers [illegible] to own [illegible] acknowledge the true relation [illegible] in His redeeming [illegible] and yet merciful Savior, the hearer of Prayer, reserving Grace, and as day, the thirtieth day of April recommend Thursday [illegible] all the churches and congregations be observed in Illinois, as a day of "Humiliation" of the Diocese Prayer," assured that my beloved [illegible] Fasting and all humility and readiness of mind [illegible] will serve the same [illegible] observed.

To this effect, I earnestly recommend that ordinary business shall, as far as practicable, be suspended; that devout effort be made to gather, with one accord in our places of Divine worship, that the exercises there of the pulpit as well as the sacred desk, may be in harmony with one solemn purpose of humiliation under conscious sins, which have justly provoked God's wrath and indignation against us; imploring from Him pardon for the past, pity in our sorrows, guidance in our blindness, strength in our weakness, and the answering blessings of "Unity and Peace." Let this be done with a pure heart fervently, not only in public but in private, so that in the pity of our compassionate Saviour, the plague which is begun may be stayed; and the anger turned away, which our unthankfulness, pride and corruption, have most justly deserved.

And as alms giving, with the works of mercy and charity, are acceptable in God's sight, joined with fervent prayer and humble penitence, so would I recommend that on that day the gifts of the people should be gathered, and offered on God's altar, to be appropriated either to the direct relief of our suffering ministers, in missionary aid, or to any persons in your respective flocks, whom the claims or vicissitudes of the defence of our country, may have brought into distress and want.

Faithfully and affectionately,
Your servant in Christ,
HENRY J. WHITEHOUSE, Bishop of Illinois.
Chicago, April 23d, 1863.



Lillie's Patent WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON SAFES, AND IMPROVED BANK LOCKS.
A. [illegible] WENNE, [illegible] Chicago.

TWO FIELD GLASSES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, FOR SALE BY NOWLIN & McELWAIN. [illegible] CLARK STREET.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS, Carbon and Kerosene Oil, 175 LAKE STREET.

New Advertisements.

For Wants, For Sale, Boarding, For Rent, Found, Lost &c., see Fourth Page.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive advertisements for this and all the leading Northwestern papers.

ATTENTION, ALL.—On receipt of one dollar, we will send by mail, to all who desire, a Hair Restorative, warranted to cure baldness and prevent the hair from falling out. Address Mrs. DEVILLIERS, Chicago Post Office.

A VERY IMPORTANT MATTER.—We would recommend to Lake Captains, before leaving port to call on DR. JOHN PHILLIPS, 124 Clark street, and have their Compasses thoroughly repaired, with the improved point. Barometers, and other nautical instruments, put in order.

GRAND ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL AND BALL OF THE I. O. O. F., GIVEN BY DUANE LODGE NO. 11, At the Briggs House, ON MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 27th, 1863, AT 8½ O'CLOCK. On which occasion, an address will be delivered by Past Grand J. WARD ELLIS, Members of the order and Daughters of Rebecca, will appear in full regalia. Tickets, including supper for one couple, $2. To be had at the Briggs House, and of the following members of the order: [illegible]

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.—Whereas, the President of the United States has designated and set apart THURSDAY, the thirtieth day of April instant, as a day of national humiliation, fasting and prayer; now, therefore, I, F. C. Sherman, Mayor of the City of Chicago, do hereby request all citizens of Chicago, to abstain on that day from their ordinary labors and business, and to repair to their respective places of worship, and keep the day as a becoming and proper manner, as a National Fast Day. F. C. SHERMAN, Mayor. Chicago, April 25, 1863.

GENTEEL FURNITURE.—The entire Household Furniture, lately owned and used by Watson Mathews, Esq., In his private residence, No. 11 Adams street, is now offered at PRIVATE SALE, On the premises, for three days only. It comprises some of the finest pieces and sets in Rosewood and Mahogany offered in the market, viz: Velvet Medallion, Brussels, and Chamber Carpets; Mirrors, Cornices, Curtains and fixtures; Pier Glasses, [illegible] Parlor, Library, Sitting Room, Hall, and Chamber Furniture, together with Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture and Ware complete. For particulars and prices, apply to the undersigned on the premises, for three days between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., daily. WM. W. STEWART, Agent.

TRIOMPHE DE GAND.—For some time past, we have been filling orders for plants of this celebrated Strawberry, from Missouri, Southern Illinois and Ohio. It is now time for persons in Northern Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, to apply. No one having a garden without them should omit the opportunity. [illegible] Address DENNIS H. KIDDER & CO., [illegible] Evanston, Ill.

500 DOZEN HOES, and full assortment of Agricultural Implements for sale by WM. BLAIR & CO., Wholesale Hardware House, 176 Lake street.

500 DOZEN SHOVELS AND SPADES, and complete stock of Forks, Rakes, &c., for sale at the Wholesale Hardware House, 176 Lake street. WM. BLAIR & CO.

250 DOZEN SCYTHES, Blood's, Wadsworth's, and other first class brands, Scythe Snaths, Scythe Stones, &c., for sale at the Wholesale Hardware House 176 Lake street. WM. BLAIR & CO.

200 DOZEN SHEEP SHEARS, extra quality, Wool Twine, Sheep Bells, &c., for sale by WM. BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake street.

7500 BOXES TIN PLATE, and all kinds of Tinners Stock for sale at the Metal Warehouse, 176 Lake street. WM. BLAIR & CO.

6000 KEGS WHEELING NAILS for sale at Factory Prices, adding freight, at the Hardware and [illegible] Warehouse, 176 Lake street. WM. BLAIR & CO.

2000 BDLS. SHEET IRON, [illegible] Warehouse, 176 Lake street. Charcoal Juniata, and Galvanized [illegible] WM. BLAIR & CO.

BUILDERS HARDWARE, most complete assortment ever brought to this market, for sale at the Wholesale Hardware House, 176 Lake street. WM. BLAIR & CO.

CARRIAGE BOLTS AND SCREWS, the largest stock in the West, for sale at eastern prices, at the Wholesale Hardware House, 176 Lake street. WM. BLAIR & CO.

200 GROSS PRESSED TIN PLATES, and full assortment of Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware of all kinds, for sale at the Hardware and Metal Warehouse, 176 Lake street.

JUST PUBLISHED.—Clinical Lectures on DIPHTHERIA. By R. LUDLAM, M. D., Professor of Physiology, Pathology and Clinical Medicine, HAHNEMANN COLLEGE. The work gives a complete pathological analysis of this disease, and a thoroughly practical diagnostic and Homœopathic treatment. C. H. HALSEY, 136 Clark street.

FURS, MOTHS.—Ladies can be relieved of all trouble and danger of MOTHS by leaving their FURS With us, for safe keeping during the summer months. Receipts given describing each article and charges low. J. A. SMITH & CO., Hatters and Furriers, 119 Lake street.

HOWE'S IMPROVED STANDARD SCALES. The above Scale has been adopted by the U. S. GOVERNMENT, IN THE New York Custom House AND OTHER POINTS. We offer for sale all kinds, embracing HAY, CATTLE, PLATFORM and RAILROAD SCALES. A complete and compact ARMY SCALE, IN GENERAL USE IN THE ARMY. Our success in the introduction of the above Scales in the Northwest having been more than equalled our anticipations, we shall continue the sale as heretofore, any report to the contrary (circulated by rivals) being entirely unfounded. Our Hay, Cattle and Railroad Scales Require No Pit, A very great advantage in a flat country. Prices as low as any Scale that has merit. All Scales sold at a low list price. Attempts having been made in many cases to undersell to our customers, we are determined to meet such unfair competition in every instance. Apply to Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., Agents for Howe's Scales, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE, 199 & 201 Randolph street, Chicago.

FROM AUCTION.—We bought at the Great Trade Auction Sales in New York, within the past few days, and are now receiving, and have in stock, over 500 AUCTION LOTS OF English and German, Spring and Summer Dress Goods, Many of [illegible] will be sold 20 per cent. below the [illegible] PARIS DRESS GOODS. We have now in store BEST BRANDS OF PACKAGES OF THE DOMESTIC GOODS Of every description, bought at [illegible] 20 and 30 per cent. below price [illegible] few days ago. Now is the time to buy, as prices are again advancing rapidly in New York. W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake Street, Chicago. Chicago, April 16, 1863.

HUNTINGTON, WADSWORTH & CO., JOBBERS IN CLOTHING, AND Gents' Furnishing Goods, 34 & 36 LAKE STREET, Corner Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill. Manufacturers and Jobbers at 95 Devonshire St, Boston, Mass. We have the largest and best assorted stock [illegible]

HERRING'S Patent CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, WITH HERRING AND FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALLIZED IRON. [illegible] Chicago.

New Advertisements.

GREAT ATTRACTION AND HEAVY REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF FOREIGN DRESS GOODS! WICKS, SMITH & CO., Will offer on Tuesday, the 28th inst., and every day after until closed, their entire stock, including over 200 CASES FROM AUCTION, AND PRIVATE SALE, At 25 per cent less than Original Cost. Also, the leading styles of DOMESTIC GOODS, In full assortment at a moderate advance from Auction rates. WICKS, SMITH & CO., 81 and 83 Franklin street, New York.

YOUNG, BROTHERS & CO. 33 & 35 Lake street, AND 39 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, —AND— 135 MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS, Have the largest and best assorted stock of CLOTHING, To be found in the West, including a splendid assortment of Spanish Linen Coats AND DUSTERS. Our Manufactory is at 120 Chambers-st., and 50 Warren-st., New York. We will sell our Clothing at the Lowest New York, Philadelphia —AND— BOSTON MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. YOUNG, BROTHERS & CO.

PRONOUNCED THE BEST NOVEL THAT HAS BEEN WRITTEN IN MANY YEARS. D. APPLETON & CO., 443 and 445 Broadway, HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THE THIRD EDITION IN THREE DAYS, OF MADGE: OR, NIGHT AND MORNING. BY H. B. G. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, $1.25. [From the Commercial Advertiser.] [illegible] [From the Congregationalist.] [illegible] [From the Watchman and Reflector.] [illegible] [From the Buffalo Commercial.] [illegible] [From the Charlestown Advertiser.] [illegible] [From the Boston Transcript.] [illegible]

PAPER WAREHOUSE. ROCK RIVER PAPER MANUFACTURING CO., 72 Randolph Street. PAPER BAGS at 72 Randolph Street. PATTERN PAPER, at 72 Randolph Street. CARPET PAPER. Everybody should save their Carpets by using it, at 72 Randolph Street. All manufactured by the Rock River Paper Manufacturing Company, and for sale cheap. Also dealers in Book, News, Wrapping, Letter, Note, Folio, and Flat Cap papers, Envelopes, &c., &c., at 72 Randolph street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, manufactured by DIEBOLD, BAHMANN & Co., Cincinnati, with important improvements over every other make, and the only Fire Proof Safe made with the lock of hardened steel between the heavy round bolts and the outside the door. [illegible] The Largest and Best Assortment Ever seen in the Northwest, comprising everything in Fire Proof, Burglar Proof, and Fire and Burglar Proof Combined. Also, Small House Safes, for silver-ware, articles of Jewelry, &c. [illegible] E. W. PRATT, [illegible] Lasalle street.

NOTICE.—I hereby inform all customers who have any furniture at my store that I would like to have them take it [illegible] as I am going to quit the business [illegible] No. 64 Washington Street. [illegible] GEO. A. ARNOLD.

BURLEY & TYRRELL, 48 Lake Street, 48 CHICAGO, Jobbers of WALL PAPERS! BORDERS, WINDOW SHADES.

METAL WAREHOUSE. TIN PLATE, Sheet Iron, TINNERS' STOCK, VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph street.

GEO. G. POPE, late POPE & SLOCUM, 122 Clark Street, [illegible] CARBON OIL AND [illegible] LAMPS, &c.

ST. JOSEPH MILLS X X X X [illegible] A FRESH SUPPLY.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1863.

WHAT GRANT WILL DO.

Private letters from the army near Vicksburg leave no doubt of the intentions of Gen. Grant and Commodore Porter. Having passed the batteries at Vicksburg and silenced those at Warrenton, the gunboats, accompanied by sufficient transports and troops, will enter Big Black river (which, as the reader will see by consulting a map, runs behind the beleaguered city and empties into the Mississippi a few miles below) and make their way up to the railroad leading eastward from Vicksburg to Jackson. This they will destroy, and thus cut off the communications between the two rebel armies—the one on the Mississippi and the other near Rosecrans—and afterwards, if our force is sufficient, take the city by assault in the rear, or, failing in that, set down before it, commanding all avenues of approach and egress, and by a slower and more expensive process, compel its surrender. At this distance the plan, which is, however, merely conjectural, seems feasible; but if the enemy's force has not been grossly exaggerated, it is not without its dangers. We know nothing of the Big Black, save that it is deep, narrow and tortuous. How it is defended, or what means of defence are at hand, we cannot tell. What works there may be at the railroad crossing, we doubt if Gen. Grant can tell. But a few days will determine all. The running of the batteries, and the placing of the entire squadron between two places, that may be with ease so further fortified that escape is impossible, is an act as bold as the burning of the ships which bore an army to an enemy's country; and now promptness in planning, rapidity in executing, and desperation in fighting are the only means of egress. Through the gate Victory, that army and that fleet must go out!

BURNSIDE'S ORDER NO. 8.

While a nation is struggling for its life, and good Field-officers are a scarce crop, it will take a good deal to justify a superior commander in dismissing from service men of known loyalty, and of a well tried skill and courage. There must of necessity, be order and discipline of the most rigid sort in camp, and on the battle field, and an officer is no more exempt from these military exactions than a private. But there are limits even to rigor, and laws to make an equitable adjustment between the offense and its punishment. There is such a thing, also, as out-Heroding justice itself; and this is not unlikely to occur where a General who is absolutely master of his command, acts prematurely under the pressure of irritation, and the belief that his authority has been slighted or ignored.

Fortunately there is, in all such cases, an appeal from the General, in the field to the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Armies, and as Mr. Lincoln is as just as Aristides, there is no fear at any time, that an act of injustice properly brought before him, and substantiated, will ever meet with his sanction and approval.

Burnside's now famous Order No. 8, is precisely one of those hasty proclamations, the provisions of which would prove in the highest degree injurious to the National cause, if there were no Cæsar to appeal it to. Immediately after the repulse at Fredericksburg, some of the Generals and officers of his Division took upon themselves to criticise the conduct of the battle, and as the General sets it forth in his specification against them, these criticisms were unjust and unnecessary—and, in the case of Major General Hooker, he charges that this officer, by the general tone of his conversation, endeavored to create distrust in the minds of other officers associated with him, and [illegible] made statements [illegible] the army [illegible] his superiors in command. For these causes Hooker was dismissed from the service; and at the same time Brigadier General W. T. H. Brooks, Generals John Newton, W. B. Franklin, W. F. Smith, John Cochrane and a long list of others were suddenly and ignominiously sent to the right about, subject, as we said, to the approval of the President. After a full consideration of the whole matter and its allegations, the President refused to sanction this noted and memorable order.

What became of Newton, Brooks, Cochrane & Co., we do not care to know, and we dare say the people are as indifferent in the matter as we are. But all will rejoice that Hooker has been spared the disgrace which a confirmation of Burnside's order would have brought upon him. What the President thinks of Hooker needs no setting forth in words. The fact that he now holds Burnside's command, and that his accuser has been transferred to an inferior department of the service, speaks for itself, and with a sufficient eloquence.

ANOTHER PIRATE AFLOAT.

The British Government has at last been goaded into the performance of a deed which is meant to look like an act of justice to the United States. They would fain have slept out the drama of the gunboat building if the English people would have let them alone, and our Minister had been complaisant enough not to disturb their dreams with his nightmare presentations of the duplicity and treachery which were hidden under their pretended napping. But the game which they essayed to play, was of too transparent a texture to cheat anybody, and its real object and design became the theme of declamation for the cotton spinners of Manchester and the factory workers of Yorkshire, who demanded in no measured words that for the honor of England, and for the maintenance of peace between that country and our own, the iniquitous course of the English Government should be stopped. This menacing attitude of the people, combined with the urgent solicitations and demands of Mr. Adams, fairly roused them to a sense of the odiousness of their position, and the consequences which must inevitably ensue, if they persisted in ignoring the evidence, so complete and notorious—respecting the ownership and destination of the gunboats, then in process of construction on the Mersey and the Thames. They shuffled it as long as they could, and pretended not to know what all the world knew; proving the adage down to its last significance, that none are so blind as those who won't see. But their game was quite insane and the evidence [illegible] detaining the Alexandra [illegible] to justify [illegible] be ample, both in law [illegible] to warrant them in putting an embargo upon the Alexandra, and prevent her sailing from the Liverpool dockyards.

We owe England no courtesies for this tardy act, which she was constrained to perform, which was not rendered by the promptings either of love or rectitude, but from a low and selfish policy. She had already done us as much harm as she was able to, by allowing the Alabama to escape; and no word of [illegible] passed her lips for this [illegible] and unpardonable outrage against [illegible], and the laws of nations. On the contrary, if we may judge from subsequent speeches of ministers in the House, they rejoiced over it, and when arraigned by such men as John Bright and W. E. Forster, Lord Palmerston, their fugleman and bully, and the "bottle-holder," as he called himself, "of Europe," took occasion to insult Mr. Adams, in a manner the most intolerably obnoxious, and through him the Government of the United States, which this Lord Palmerston and his aristocratic people had already so deeply and so [illegible] wronged.

The [illegible] of the British Ministry with the escape of the Alabama, which no one friendly, or unfriendly to it, pretends to deny, is good ground whereon to doubt its integrity in all similar matters. It is true that the Alexandra has for the present been subjected to the police of that government, but it is also true that another rebel gunboat called the Japan, or the Virginia, contrived to elude the vigilance of the Greenock officials, although she was ordered under arrest; and the complicity which winked at the outgoing of the Alabama could easily enough shut its eyes whilst the Japan was clearing for sea.

We have no faith whatever, not the slightest, in the boasted justice and fair dealing of the British Government; and there seems to be a vast deal of intelligent, and intelligible method in the exit of the Japan. To cripple the United States, to lop off some of its vast limbs of Empire, to destroy its commerce, to dishearten, if possible, its Administration and people in the conduct of this rebel war, by throwing every possible material obstruction in its way, and depriving it of all generous and noble sympathy,—this is the object of the aristocrats of Great Britain as proved by the action of that government from the first awful booming of the first gun that was fired from Fort Moultrie, down to the simulated justice of this first gunboat seizure.

It is next to impossible that the Japan could have got out of Greenock port without the knowledge of the authorities—and we have no doubt that they had their instructions to play dummy and act blind. We can come to no other conclusion; for the escape of a vessel ordered to be detained by the Government, is no joke on your side the water; and involves a responsibility which few men would care to risk for any amount of bribery. The British Government can, perhaps, explain it away, if it will condescend to such an act of grace and deference to this country—or, as is most probable, and more in consonance with the degrading treatment to which it has reduced us of late—it can laugh it away in blasts of contemptuous scorn and ridicule It was obliged to seize the Alexandra, in obedience to the intelligence and demands of its people, and in order to keep up a show of fairness toward this country; and that there might be less ground for complaint at the escape of the Japan. But in the one case we owe it no thanks, and in the other we are indebted to it for one more pirate to devastate our commerce on the high seas.

HOW LOYAL MARYLANDERS TALK.

While so many men of the North—men who have no earthly interest in the maintenance of Slavery, save as a political engine by which they are to be hoisted into place—are opposing the Government solely on the ground of its acts of hostility to Slavery—the tap root of the rebellion—it is refreshing to see in the Slave States the growth of a body of citizens, slaveholders, who are willing to let every bondman go free, rather than permit the Government to be destroyed. A rousing meeting of such was held in Baltimore, a few days ago, in which the following, among other, resolutions were, after grave discussion by the ablest men and largest slaveholders of the State, passed by an overwhelming and thundering Aye:

Resolved, That the origin and progress of the rebellion leaves no room to doubt that the institution of slavery has become an instrument in the hands of traitors to build an oligarchy and an aristocracy on the ruins of Republican liberty. That its continued existence is incompatible with the maintenance of Republican forms of Government in the States in subordination to the Constitution of the United States; and that the Emancipation Proclamation of the President ought to be made *law* by Congress, and *fact* by all the power placed by Congress in the hands of the President, that traitors have no right to enforce the obedience of slaves; and that, against traitors in arms, the President should use all men, white or black, in the way they can be most useful, and to the extent they can be used, whether it be to handle a spade or shoulder a musket.

Resolved, That the safety and interest of the State of Maryland, and especially of her white laboring people, require that slavery should [illegible] the aid of the United States [illegible] accepted, to the President [illegible] inconvenience incident to the [illegible].

The speech of Governor Hicks, well known as a loyalist but never suspected of having any affinities with the Abolitionists, is typical of all the others that the occasion brought forth, we copy a sentence or two to show what the tone and patriotism of the assemblage were. Said he:

I will, however, say to you that we should *go on* in the great work, and never rest until this unholy rebellion is blotted out. I am opposed to all compromises—to all peace parties. I am for fighting this thing out. Let us go on steadily [illegible] compromises and never falter, hesitate, or talk [illegible] or conciliation. The day for [illegible] past. By so doing we will have the [illegible] of leaving to our children a heritage [illegible] was left to us by our forefathers. Away with all heart-burnings. Let brotherly feeling and unity prevail in our actions, having but one object in view—the preservation of this glorious Union.

I will, in conclusion, say to you that I am a Union man—unconditionally, uncompromisingly—and if any thing stands in the way of restoring the Union, let it go down.

I am not going to quarrel with Emancipationists or Pro-slavery men, Democrats or Whigs, as to their peculiar doctrines, but I am ready to join hands with all men who consider the restoration of the Union paramount to all other considerations.

I say if slavery stands in the way, let it go. I am a slaveholder, but my principles are: "My country first, last, and all the time."

Compare these resolutions and speeches, draws, made and endorsed by men who live among Slavery, and know its dire effects upon the National peace, with the miserable mouthings of the political mountebanks and scullions who do in the North the dirty work of their masters in the South, and we have an idea of the revolution that the truth and the increasing danger to the Government are producing in the Border States. Let the good work go on!

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

How the Secesh Down South View the Result.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, April 11.]

"The Connecticut elections have gone against the Democrats. Gold has fallen on the strength of the Republican success, obtained no doubt by bribery, and *the hopes which rested on the triumph of Seymour have fallen to the ground. The importance of this to the Democracy cannot be very well exaggerated*; for if the result had been otherwise *the Northwest would have risen*. THE PEACE PARTY WOULD HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED ON A PERMANENT BASIS; the next meeting of Congress would have been followed by a summary abrogation of the imperial powers bestowed upon Lincoln by the Abolition Congress just ended, and *a cessation of hostilities might have been confidently looked for before the close of the present year.*"

"Cessation of hostilities," and the dissolution of the Union, the destruction of the Government, and the murder of free institutions in the triumph of slavery, are the [illegible] Copperheads that the *Dispatch* would have the [illegible] of the North assist in attaining.

Is the Rumor Correct?

A rumor is running the rounds of the newspapers to the effect that arrangements have been made [illegible] a third rail upon the [illegible] Fort Wayne and Chicago track of the [illegible] from the junction of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway to Chicago, [illegible] guage correspond with that of the Atlantic and Great Western and Erie roads—forming an unbroken line of the six foot guage from New York to Chicago. We wonder whether this is true, or whether it is an advertising dodge? Who can tell? As Chicago is a party in interest, we have a right to inquire.

ADDRESS TO THE SOLDIERS OF OHIO.—The Union members of both branches of the General Assembly in the State of Ohio have sent a long and warm-hearted address to the soldiers of their State, now engaged in the glorious work of fighting against the rebellion. The address reviews the character of the pretended Unionists of the North who are acting as allies of the rebels, and doing everything in their power to discourage the prosecution of the war, and to confuse the public mind in regard to the real nature of the quarrel between the Northern and the rebel States. It sympathises with the denunciatory expressions of the soldiers against the traitors at home, and announces that the healthy reaction which has taken place throughout the Northern States is due in great measure to the patriotic voice of the army. It goes on as follows:

We say to you, our brave countrymen, that our wishes, our prayers, our purses, and, if need be, our blood shall be given to sustain you in your places of peril. We have no politics and no party but the Union and the Constitution. Wait and watch, and fight a little longer, and the great triumph for you, for us and for the world will come. Justice, truth, humanity, and the sympathies of the good and true in all lands, are with us. And He who guided our fathers through the peril of the Revolution will go before us and be our reward as we advance to the overthrow of the rebellion.

The address is signed by 24 Senators and [illegible] Representatives.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

War Once More in Missouri—The Rebel Advance Threatening—Price's Whereabouts and His Forces—Plan of the Rebels Foiled—Escape of Gen. McNeil—The River Closed, Etc., Etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, April 24, 1863.

War is again brought to our doors. The rebels have advanced with a heavy force from Pocahontas, Ark., within 110 miles of this city. They are reported this morning in full possession of Fredericktown, and are menacing Cape Girardeau and Ste. Genevieve, though either movement would be contrary to all West Point notions of military propriety, and would place the rebel force in a position to be flanked. The military authorities here have taken the most vigorous precautions against any serious mischief, and in forty-eight hours more, the rebels will be compelled to give battle or ingloriously retreat. Price is reported at Pocahontas with 12,000 conscripts and considerable artillery. Marmaduke was sent ahead as an advance guard, to gobble up as many garrisons and obtain as many guns and as much provision as he could capture; but thus far Marmaduke has obtained just nothing, save possession of a barren, miserable country. The fight with a battalion of Col. Smart's regiment was a failure, though the rebels had the advantage of superior numbers. The particulars of that affair reflect credit upon our men.

It is very probable Price has actually started his troops in motion, to carry out the long talked of invasion of Missouri. His main reliance is on the friendship of a majority of the people of the interior, and the hope of their support as soon as he reaches a central position. His forces are estimated as follows:

Remaining of Hindman's army from Prairie Grove	10,000
Additional conscripts from Texas and Arkansas	8,000
Combined guerilla gangs	2,000
Arkansas militia formerly at Austin, Little Rock and Arkadelphia	4,000
Marmaduke's Division	4,000
Total	28,000

Hindman's army, after the defeat of Prairie Grove, was scattered all over Arkansas. When Hindman commenced that battle he had 20,000 men. Allowing fifty per cent. for desertion, &c., Price ought easily, by energetic measures, to collect 10,000 men out of that army. It is well known that a rigid conscription has been going on in Arkansas, Northern Louisiana and Texas for several months, and the provision question being settled, Price has obtained at least, so refugees and scouts report, 8,000 from this source. The various guerilla gangs, under Porter, Burbridge, Quantrel, Cobb, Coffee, Jeffries, and others, who were forced to fly from this State, number 2,000, at a low calculation. The other figures are based on official data, the source of which is indisputable.

The information relating to Price's reported whereabouts at Pocahontas arrived simultaneously at Pilot Knob and Rolla, and is believed to be correct. The plan of the rebel campaign is very able, as will be admitted by referring to events already happened, and the logical probabilities. That plan embraced:

1. An attack on Fayetteville, Arkansas, for the double purpose of capturing 2,000 new and valuable stores, horses, camp equipage, and to draw off one division of the army of the frontier to its relief.

2. A raid in force toward Pilot Knob with a view of capturing Gen. McNeil's two regiments and battery at Bloomfield, and gobbling up other detached commands, to add to the rebel supplies, and likewise to draw another division of the army of the frontier to the relief of Pilot Knob.

3. When the army of the frontier was thus divided, a practicable route to the heart of Missouri would be open, via Batesville, Westplains, Houston, Rolla, Linn, Carroll and Jefferson City.

The conception of this is eminently due to Sterling Price. Had its execution been equally good, the invasion of Missouri would be an accomplished fact. It has failed because our forces at Fayetteville were overrated, and the rebel troops sent against them were too weak, and for the second reason that the raid into Southeast Missouri has been delayed by bad roads and other causes. Had Fayetteville been captured, and had Marmaduke moved quickly with his four or five thousand when only two thousand opposed him, the tale of to-day would have been different. These blunders are our gain. Fayetteville has been abandoned, and instead of moving to support Fayetteville our troops at Springfield are reinforced from that point. Extra troops have been removed from other points to near Pilot Knob, so that the army of the Frontier is still an unit, whereas the essential part of Price's plan is unquestionably a division of Gen. Herron's command.

The escape of Gen. John McNeil [illegible] North Missouri guerilla shooter, [illegible] miraculous. Marmaduke evidently thought his [illegible] about a sure. He avoided McNeil's [illegible] Patterson. On [illegible] thousand men [illegible] McNeil was ordered to Pilot hearing of Bloomfield, exactly what the rebels anticipated. They hoped to draw him on and then pitch upon him with an overwhelming force. McNeil was then in command of 2,000 cavalry and a battery of artillery. He started on Monday last on the road to Fredericktown, and until last night nothing was heard from him. All day yesterday the greatest anxiety was felt for his safety. The distance to Fredericktown is only fifty-one miles, and, as he had started Monday, it was thought he would have [illegible] less captured. But it seems he got wind of the rebel proceedings, and turned off when twenty-four miles from Bloomfield, and marched to Cape Girardeau, where he arrived yesterday afternoon. The news of his arrival became known this morning, and created the greatest enthusiasm.

The rebels occupied Fredericktown yesterday morning. There is a rumor afloat that a small fight occurred between the rebel advance and the enrolled militia, but no particulars are at hand. This place is only eighteen miles from Pilot Knob—a trifle south of due east. A raid to St. Genevieve, by cavalry, in search of supplies and forage, is confidently predicted. Fears of rebel attempts to interfere with river navigation were quite strong yesterday, and the excitement was measurably increased by an order from Gen. Davidson prohibiting the departure of boats down the river. The gunboat Cincinnati is expected to leave to-day for Cape Girardeau, and another gunboat will be sent from Cairo, it is said, to keep the banks clear of rebel artillery. The rebels are desperately hard up for provisions, and the chief incentive to fighting, and the willingness to endure untold physical evils, proceeds from hungry stomachs.

As an example of what may be expected, the rebels yesterday, on the north side of the Missouri River at Glasgow in Howard county, organized a band and made a prisoner of General Bartholdy of the enrolled militia. They still retain him a prisoner in the woods. The long anticipated uprising of the guerillas is dependent entirely upon the success of our forces in expelling the rebel invaders from the State. If Price ever reaches a railroad, the State will be drenched in war from border to centre.

The departure of troops from Benton Barracks to Pilot Knob has necessitated calling out the enrolled militia. The 5th, 11th and 12th regiments have been ordered in camp for active service, and the 7th regiment—a well disciplined, armed, equipped and uniformed regiment has been detailed for active duty in town. There is some excitement in the city about the refusal of the Governor to allow parties to pay $30 under the State Militia law for their exemption certificates after being called out.

Every post in the State is now vigilantly guarded, and will be strengthened as circumstances will admit. It seems to be the determination of the rebels to [illegible] off the [illegible] and Mississippi now in the field in Louisiana and Kentucky. It and Tennessee to Missouri [illegible] drawing off [illegible] shall be ours to press well now, and the [illegible] ferred to. All [illegible] uprising will be the certain effect of slavery FOREVER. [illegible] destruction [illegible] who went to Rolla on General returned the same day.

Wed[illegible]

A GUERILLA RAID.

Further Particulars of the Rebel Raid and Murder in Kentucky.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

EVANSVILLE, Ind. April 24th, 1863.

The following particulars concerning the recent guerilla raid into Kentucky were given me to-day by D. Webb, Esq., and C. R. Moorman, Esq., both well known and very responsible citizens of Daviess county:

About the first of this month a gang of desperadoes, comprising several citizens of Daviess county, and others from further south, supposed to number in all about one hundred, and headed by L. Rhodes, a notorious thief and outlaw of that vicinity, began committing depredations on the property of Union men, and on the night of the 3d inst. went to the house of Thos. Hale, Esq.—an old gentleman, a strong Union man, and one who was universally esteemed, who, hearing a noise in his yard, went to the door to ascertain the cause, and seeing a man near the house armed, returned and awoke his son, when both seizing their guns, again went to the door to ascertain, if possible, the cause of this night visit, when, upon opening the door, there were two guns discharged at him, the contents of both taking effect, one hitting him fair in the forehead and killing him instantly, and the other breaking and shattering one of his limbs. They then called upon the son to come out, and threatening to burn the building over him if he did not—but assuring him safety if he would do so. Upon complying with this demand, they told him they were guerillas and were sorry to be obliged to kill his father, but on account of his Union sentiments they could not do otherwise. They also went to the house of a Union neighbor and called for [illegible] but the hired man, hearing the call, went to the door and seeing fire-arms, closed it and retreated, when he was shot at through the door, the ball taking effect in his breast, but not killing him. They continued their thieving through the county until the 6th inst., when the citizens turned out en masse, as it were, to protect themselves, and had sent to Capt. Hombrook, stationed at Henderson, for assistance, who had forwarded them immediately one company of infantry; and their arrival, together with the vigilance of the Home Guard, forced a close of their operations. They accordingly, on the night of the 6th inst., went to a singing school, and surrounded the house, and while keeping it under guard, examined and tested the horses of those attending the school, and taking fourteen or fifteen of them, with saddles, they disbanded and scattered. Nine, with nine of the horses above mentioned, crossed the Ohio River that night, since which, five of the nine have not been heard from. Four of them made their appearance at Vincennes about a week ago, and being suspected as horse-thieves, their horses were taken from them, but they not arrested, with the design of watching them and ascertaining whether they would endeavor to prove up their right to the horses; but they evaded them and escaped into Illinois. Messrs. Ralph Donovan, Thos. Eastham, M. J. Wright and Nelson Norton, of Vincennes, then advertised for owners for the horses, describing them, and to-day the owners arrived from Kentucky, to claim their property.

There is great excitement, and every effort is being made to ferret out their sympathizers and abettors in the county, of which there are known to be quite a number. It is useless to comment on these simple statements of facts, as it is but an advanced or emboldened type of our Northern Copperheadism, and which has ventured to give action to its words—on account of the locality, the feeling of this class of men, is the same in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—and knowing this, we should be always guarded for its speedy retribution.

Evansville, Ind., April 24, 1863. H.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1863.

DECISION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that those who have acquired lands conferring in certain cases pre-emption rights, are not thereby excluded from the privileges of the Homestead bill.

SENT WHERE HE BELONGS.

The Rev. Mr. Martin, a resident of Prince George's county, Maryland, and living on the Potomac, opposite Alexandria, was arrested yesterday by order of the War Department, at his home. The evidence is conclusive that he and his family not only hold secret correspondence with the rebels, but engage in other treasonable practices. The reverend gentleman with all his household, will be sent at once through our lines into Dixie, no doubt much against his will.

THE GREAT "HEGIRA."

Squads of refugees still continue to come into our lines. They are mostly persons of foreign birth, with occasionally a repentant rebel deserter. They are generally exceeding destitute, but occasionally some of them have gold purchased in Richmond at the rate of six dollars of Confederate money to one of gold or "greenbacks," bought at a premium of 400 per cent.

THE NATIONAL BANKING LAW.

Inasmuch as general enquiry is being made by capitalists in all parts of the country, in regard to the National Banking Law, a condensed summary of the proceedings for organizing under it may be of interest.

Banks in cities and villages of over 10,000 inhabitants must have at least $100,000 capital. Places with less than that number may have banks with $50,000 capital. Thirty per cent. of the capital must be actually paid up at the beginning, and the remainder in instalments of 10 per cent. every 60 days.

One third of the capital paid in, must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for circulating notes, of which the bank reserves 90 per cent. of the amount deposited.

To start a bank of the minimum capital, $15,000 in cash and $5,500 circulation is necessary. But as the law requires 10 per cent. of the capital to be paid in every sixty days, circulation can be obtained in the same proportion, and no bank can put out a greater amount of circulation than capital actually paid in.

The advantages offered by the National Banking Law are, exemption from the expense of the bank notes, all of them being furnished by the Treasury Department, cheapness to organize under, and facility for getting out of it, notes being a legal tender for all dues; opportunity for becoming financial agents of the government, and width of circulation, it being uniform in its appearance and national in its character.

COPPERHEADS IN INDIANA.

One Thousand of Them in Arms Against the Government

SHOOT EVERY ONE!

[From the Indianapolis Journal, April 23.]

Reports were brought to the city yesterday that 3,000 K. G. C's. had collected at Georgetown, in Brown county, to resist the arrest of Prosser, who shot Sergeant Daniels last Saturday, and that they meant to fortify and fight to the last. The rumor is probably an exaggeration, but the fact that a large force, probably a thousand or more, of the misguided men of that region are in arms at that place is lamentably true. As they have been fooled by false stories, and have not done or attempted any injury to individuals, they will be let severely alone, till the loss of time and money in their mad project, shall teach them the wisdom of waiting till they are kicked before they spurred. If any violence or mischief be attempted they will find out their folly in a shorter and more serious way. We understand that Gen. Carrington proposed to go down alone and see the men, and show them the folly of their conduct, but his removal of course stops his operations, and passes into the hands of his successor a very troublesome piece of business.

A correspondent, writing from Danville, gives the following account of the operations of the butternuts at that place recently, correcting as he says it was not known whether Voorhees or Hendricks would speak on that occasion:

DANVILLE, Ind., April 20, 1863.

* * * Saturday morning quite a number of Butternuts, and also a good many Union men came into town from the country, but there was no wearing of "butternuts" or flourishing of weapons except by one man, and for this and abusive language he was shot by a Union man, the ball striking his hand, "when the firing became general." Had it not been for the efforts of the Union men in restraining their friends, fewer of the butternuts would have gone home on horse back than did. Five persons were wounded, none of them seriously, except the little son of Mr. Witherow. There is now some hopes of his recovery.

Previous to Saturday but one man had attempted to wear a butternut in Danville, and our town Marshal immediately "picked" that, and the Union men of our town do not intend that butternuts shall be worn or treason spoken here.

On Sunday afternoon an apparently well authenticated rumor came to town that a large force was preparing to "make a demonstration" against our town. Preparations were immediately made to receive them, and Gen. Carrington, informed of the facts, promptly sent out a military force, and they have succeeded in making some important arrests, and are still continuing the good work. Yours, S. A. RUSSEL.

ONLY TWO PARTIES NOW.

From the Speech of Daniel S. Dickinson at the New York League Meeting.

There are but two parties now. One the party to sustain the Constitution, and the other the party of treason. That is what this second party is, call it what you will. Its design was to keep on foot machine politicians. If party were swept away, these would cry out like the tired Cæsar: "Help me, Cassius, or I sink." The name of Copperhead was excellent, as applied to [illegible]. The Copperhead is known [illegible] rattlesnake's mate, and the rebellion was one great rattlesnake. But the proverb shall come to pass and the "heel of the woman's seed shall bruise the head of the serpent." "The Copperhead dated very far back. He remembered reading in the Bible that Paul complained that Alexander the Copperhead had done him much evil. He quoted from memory, and he might not have all the words exactly right. If Democracy should receive its death blow, its expiring cry would be the immortal words of Andrew Jackson, "The Union must and shall be preserved." The Republican party was formed from the old Whig party, after the active issues of that day had passed, and of a wing of the old Free Soil party. The people became alarmed at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the general desire to stop the extension of Slavery brought this new party into power. The Republican party to-day stands for the loyalty of the country. It stands for the Union and the Constitution. But the Democrats under their spurious organization, and the Republicans under their present organization, must both give way to one great party—the Democratic Republican party. [Applause.] There would not be two classes in the community then, the one loyal, the other disloyal, and there would not be enough left of the latter to enable the naturalist to distinguish the organic remains of the Copperhead leaders. I am radical for laying my hands on all sorts of property for this purpose, real, personal and mixed; and I am conservative for standing on that platform once taken. I am radical for making as big a hole as I can in Slavery, and I am conservative for keeping it a hole.

The Volcano Smoking in Mobile.

Posters of which the following is a copy, were posted up in the most public places, of Mobile on the 6th inst. It is one of those unmistakable signs, now becoming quite common, that the distress of the people in the rebellious States has reached a point that is almost unbearable:

"BREAD OR PEACE.

"It has not yet come to be a question of bread or peace with us, but we are fast coming to it. If our Government can compel a man with a family of children to fight for it at $11 per month, it can compel, and *must*, those who stay at home and enjoy their ease now, and will enjoy our freedom when achieved, to feed the poor children of poor fathers; the widows, whose only sons are fighting the battles and enduring the terrible hardships of the march and camps, foodless, clothesless and shoeless. Forbearance will soon cease to be a virtue!

"Our wives, sisters and little ones are crying for bread! Beware! lest they cry for *blood also!!!* We have had enough of extortion and speculation; it is time the strong arm of the law was extended.

"The people will rise sooner or later! There are lamp posts and rope enough to cure this worse than treason—and the remedy will be supplied by an outraged people.

(Signed) BRUTUS II."

SILVER MINING IN CALIFORNIA.—The rage of the multitude in California now runs to silver mining, and everybody who has a few dollars to spare is investing in some marvelously rich mine in some unpronounceable locality or other. The mining excitement is like that of 1852, which made a few people rich, but a great many poor, and gave the business of the State a check from which it did not recover for some time.

FOOD IN THE SOUTH.

The Scarcity—The Alarm—Means of Relief—Expedients—Restrictive Legislation.

[From the Planter's Banner, Franklin, La.]

From the beginning of the civil war which now rages with such ferocity in the country, the South has been passing through alternate bright and dark periods. Hopes and fears, sunshine and storm, weal and woe, have succeeded each other as though ordered by Providence as Heaven's programme of the revolution. Let no one fancy the South has seen her last dark period. The next part of the programme may be famine and its horrid accompaniments. The enemy are now at work endeavoring to produce these results. Too many of our planters sleep on the brink of the yawning precipice before them. The enemy are stealing all of the field hands they can from inside of the Confederate lines, and are pushing their armies to cover as much of the bread-growing regions of the South as possible. Then they will attempt to cut off the beef trade of Texas. Why will not every planter in the country open his eyes to these facts, and do all in his power to increase the supply of corn and provisions, and help avert the evil that now threatens us? We fear that we are about entering upon a terribly dark period of our national existence. The opposition to the Lincoln Administration at the North cannot avert this calamity. The planters of the South, aided by Providence, may save us.

Again it says:

If we have a drouth this season, and such a thing is probable, how can the South feed the Northern and Southern armies and her own people? If they succeed in cutting off the supply of beef from Texas, and destroy the crops and demoralize the slaves as far as the armies extend their operations, what will be the condition of the South another winter, if the planters and cultivators of the soil inside of the Confederate lines do not apply their energies and labor to the raising of breadstuffs and provisions?

[From the Savannah News.]

The Yankees have arrayed against us powerful armies, under the lead of Generals Hooker, Hunter, Banks, Foster, Sigel, Rosecrans and the Beast. But we are threatened by a more formidable general, general starvation. Our farmers, every man, woman and child that can wield a hoe, can meet the latter in the field. If they will drive him from our midst, our brave soldiers will vanquish the others.

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

LUNCHING AT THE CAPITOL.—We reckon the tables spread daily around the statue of Washington, into the enclosure of which beef and chicken bones are thrown, are the most democratic set in the Confederacy. But while the table is most democratic, the prices are most aristocratic. Here a tip piece of poor, collapsed pie costs twenty-five cents; a cup of coffee, Confederate in ingredients and first principles, one dollar, and four little ginger cakes, with a scant allowance of ginger and molasses, thirty cents. But here can be seen, while the legislative bodies are in session, ranged in a row, side by side, the burly Congressman and the grave Senator, the dirty lobby member and the lazy rotunda lounger and newsboys, sipping their coffee and breaking their cracker in perfect harmony, in the lull of interesting debate in the chambers. Verily the presiding officers of the bodies occasionally call a *pro tem.* to the chair, and descend to the undignified pastime of munching pies and cakes, and sipping coffee in the rotunda.

The deities presiding over the tables are a trio of good-looking mulatto women, and their average receipts are from seventy dollars to one hundred and upward, per day. We presume the privilege by which they hold seats and stands in the rotunda, is based on convenience, or it may be like some of the members in the chambers above and below, they could establish no right to them at all, if called upon.

[From the Atlanta Intelligencer.]

RAISE PROVISIONS.

The following address to the people of Alabama, by the able and patriotic delegation in Congress from that State, commends itself with equal force to the people of all the States. Every farmer and planter in the land should consider it an individual appeal to his patriotism and humanity:

TO THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA.

The undersigned, your Senators and Representatives in Congress, desire to call your attention to a subject they deem of vital importance. The raising the present year of the largest possible quantity of provisions, and the raising of pork, beef and mutton for the supply of the army and support of the people, have become manifestly the duty of every citizen. The enemy have possession of some portions of our country well adapted to raising provisions. In other portions, when in the possession of the enemy, they have damaged farms, houses and fences, plundered and appropriated stock, and destroyed farming implements, under a hope that if they could not conquer us by arms they could subjugate us with the aid of starvation. It behooves us, therefore, so to provide as to satisfy our enemies they are not to have the aid of short crops, and consequent want and suffering in their wicked attempt to subjugate, rob and plunder us. We have the soil and the labor, if properly used, to raise provisions and supplies in abundance. We urge you and each of you, in the present state of affairs, to devote the soil and the labor at your command to the planting and cultivation of provisions, such as corn, peas, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds; and that you raise pork and beef, so that our gallant army may be liberally fed, the people have abundance, and our servants be saved from want and suffering, such as has been the fate of those who have fallen into the hands of the enemy, left to decay, starvation and neglect. [illegible] of our homes, and this can only be done by raising supplies sufficient for the liberal support of all. Our true policy is to cultivate no cotton, except to a small extent for home consumption, and devote the labor of the country to the raising of provisions.

We can venture to pledge you to such course of cultivation as the necessities of the country demand, and earnestly hope the people of all the Confederate States will follow your example.

C. C. CLAY, JR.,
W. L. YANCEY,
F. S. LYON,
J. L. M. CURRY,
JOHN P. RALLS,
E. S. DARGAN,
J. L. PUGH,
DAVID CLOPTON,
THOMAS S. FOSTER,
W. R. SMITH,
W. P. CHILTON.

[From the Atlanta Intelligencer, April 3.]

The bill introduced by the committee from the two houses, on distillation, aims, as far as it is in human power to accomplish so difficult a task, to crush out distillation of spirituous liquors, let that distillation be carried on secretly or defiantly, and let it have as its base of operation any article whatever, of life supporting provision. No opposition will be offered to such a bill, and its friends have only to say what kind of an anti-distillation bill they want, and their wish will be gratified.

Very different is it with the bill to throw further restrictions around the planting of cotton. This will encounter most determined hostility on the part of members from the south-western part of the State. A kind Providence sent that portion of the State, last year, the most favorable season for the raising of corn; and they now allege as a reason why no further restrictions should interfere with the planting of this their chief article of agricultural production, than that imposed by the last session, to which they were willing to submit, a variety of considerations. They say that the railroads cannot transport a corn crop as large as that which they have made this year; that the three acres allowed by the law of last year are already in many cases planted, and the cotton up, and that it would be unjust and unconstitutional to those who have not planted their cotton to employ class legislation among them; that if Cherokee and Upper Georgia succeed in raising a good corn crop this year—a thing not at all unlikely—the price of corn in that region will necessarily be reduced very low by reason of competition in the market from South-western Georgia. But despite all the representations and remonstrances, the importance of placing and having a plenty of bread beyond the smallest contingency, will override all considerations and the bill will be passed.

In relation to this matter of food in the South, Mr. E. D. Mansfield, the well known statistical writer for the Cincinnati *Gazette*, furnishes that journal with a few facts and figures, which are, at this juncture, particularly appropriate:

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, April 24.]

The Southern Confederacy, which contains the armies and must support them, consists of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. These seven States are the whole of it. The war west of the Mississippi is a distinct affair. The great body of soldiers from Texas and Louisiana are on the east of the Mississippi, and one-half of them already destroyed. The problem then is—*can these eight States maintain half a million of men in the field and feed themselves?* To say the least, this is the problem they have to solve, and a very curious one it is.

The following table shows exactly the number of animals and the production of grain in the Confederacy and in the Slave States in our possession, by the census of 1860, which I see Davis & Co. are now quoting as authority for themselves:

NUMBER OF ANIMALS.

	Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas.	Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi.
Cattle	3,566,000	5,261,000
Hogs	8,560,000	10,446,000
Horses	1,511,300	1,405,000
Sheep	3,185,000	3,070,000

By this statement we see that the four Northern Slave States, with Arkansas, have nearly half of the animals in the South—disregarding Texas and Louisiana, which are cut off. Texas alone has two fifths of all the cattle in the Southern Confederacy, and Texas cattle have supplied the beef for the Southern army. Animals do not grow in a year, and this deficiency of cattle cannot be made up. To hog and hominy, then, (which they have heretofore turned over to the negroes,) the rebels must turn their attention. In other words, corn must be the great support of the South, if they can get enough of it.

The following table of grain produced in the South is taken from the last census:

	Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas.	Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	22,132,000	22,525,000
Corn	212,925,000	170,437,000
Oats	15,101,000	16,057,000
Aggregates	257,000,500	219,000,000

Half the wheat, and more than half the oats, are raised in Virginia. But how much of Virginia will raise grain for the rebels this summer? The southern portion of Virginia raises far less grain than the northern and the Valley. It will be presuming very little on fortune to suppose that the grain portion of Virginia will furnish the rebel armies very little this year. The loss of Northern Virginia and Tennessee is obviously fatal to them. Hence we already hear that the rebel plans are made, and every possible effort is to be made, to drive our armies out of Tennessee and Northern Virginia. This is their plan of offense; and, if they do not succeed in some offensive war, the maintenance of their arms is impossible. But, as the bread question is the one we are treating, let us see what the above features tell of the future. The first fact is, that of wheat flour they can no longer have more than a fourth of a supply. It will be a mere luxury in the South. In the next place, we note that pork and beef cannot be made without corn; hence, half the above amount of corn must be consumed in making meat for the army. So, also, horses cannot be kept without forage of hay and oats, especially in the army. The supply of these articles in the South is utterly inadequate. They cannot be made up. On the supposition that the South really raises double the amount of corn they did two years since, it would still be impossible to feed their army and supply the population at home. Davis and his confederates have not raised their outcry too soon or too long. There is a dreadful fate before them, which it is certainly possible some favor of Providence or extraordinary luck may avert, but which, in the common course of history, must certainly come.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Items Domestic and Foreign, by Mail and Otherwise.

GETTING UP IN THE WORLD.—Mr. James Glaisher, the scientific aeronaut, took his first spring voyage in the upper air on the last day of March, setting out from the Sydenham Crystal Palace, near London. He has communicated to the English newspapers some account of the journey. He ascended to a height of four and a half miles, where he found the temperature just at zero of Fahrenheit's scale. In rising, the balloon made the first mile in nine minutes, the second in ten, the third in nine.

As ballooning may presently become a fashionable way of getting a little fresh air, a few notes of Mr. Glaisher's experience will not be unwelcome to the enterprising reader. It is interesting to know, for instance, that "at heights greater than three miles the sun's image was seen reflected in water." At four miles the pulse beat ninety eight in a minute, against seventy-six beats on the ground. The higher you get the bluer is the sky—at the greatest height it has to the observer the hue of dark Prussian blue. As you near the four-mile mark, the heart beats quickly and loudly; and we warn lady balloonists to provide themselves with pearl powder and other "aids to the complexion," for at heights exceeding three miles the face gets blue. At four miles surface ice formed instantly, and Mr. Glaisher was forced to break it to get water for his wet bulb thermometer. It will, perhaps, strike the ingenious seeker after pleasure, that an ice-cream on a sweltering July day, at the distance of four miles above New York, would be both novel and delicious.

IRISH EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.—It is stated in the Cork *Examiner* that the number of persons who have left Kerry for the United States during the last fortnight in March exceeded all that had emigrated during the two previous years. Almost every morning crowds of persons, principally of the farming class, were seen taking their departure from the Railway station, Killarney, on their way to Queenstown for America. "They rush out from the country (says the *Examiner*) as they would from a contagion, fearing that by remaining in it they may be reduced to pauperism, and then become permanent inmates of the work-house." It appears that large sums of money have been sent over from America lately by the relatives of persons in that part of the country, and in many cases tickets have been enclosed in the letters for the passage across the Atlantic.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS—GARIBALDI.—The health of Garibaldi is thus reported in the letter from Caprera, dated April 3: "I am happy to inform you that during the last fortnight a very considerable amelioration has taken place in the General's health. The rheumatism has disappeared completely, and his wound is closing regularly. In fact, I consider that the cure is approaching its termination."

POOR OLD POPE.—A letter from Rome says, that in spite of the reports of his failing health, the Pope went through his own part of the ceremonies of Holy Week without any great apparent fatigue. "It is true (says the writer,) that on Thursday he washed only one of the figurative apostles' feet, and left the other twelve to the attendant cardinals and prelates. At the subsequent repast, His Holiness contented himself, also, with handing the apostles their soup, without cutting up their boiled fish or serving out their broccoli, as on other occasions; but the Pope looked well, and contradicted by his appearance the many sinister reports current with respect to his health."

AN AWKWARD PREDICAMENT FOR AN EMPEROR.—The Emperor Napoleon stands humbly knocking, hat in hand, at the door of the French Academy. He craves permission to enrol himself in the ranks of the Immortal Forty. Impressed with an uncomfortable sense of the direct cut he has received from the leading literary men of France, he informs the Academy that "he has been for some time past trying to make himself worthy of its membership some day," and mildly expresses a hope that his unfinished "Life of Julius Cæsar" will be accepted by the Academicians as a sufficient qualification to entitle him to the reward which has been bestowed upon Thiers, Guizot, Victor Hugo, Montalembert and other great writers.

There is, however, a serious obstacle in the way. The custom of the French Academy, never yet departed from, is to require each new applicant for membership to visit all of the old members at their residence, to state [illegible] admitted as their colleague, answer all the queries put to him, and when all are satisfied, to solicit respectfully the honor of their support. The question arises, will the Academy flinch, or adhere to its old traditions? The final process is the presentation to the head of the state, which is likewise an imperative obligation. In the case of the Emperor, even if he passes the ordeal of the question of his particular friend, Victor Hugo, and the other famous members of the Academy, this ceremony would have to be omitted unless, indeed, as has been wittily suggested, the ceremonial may take place in the Salle des Marechaux, where there is, or was, a marble bust of himself, to which he may be presented.

STATISTICS OF NATIONAL AGRICULTURE.—James S. Grinnell, Chief Clerk in the Agricultural Bureau of the patent office at Washington, has made arrangements for the monthly publication of agricultural statistics throughout the country, commencing in May. Over 2,000 circulars have been sent to the different counties in all the States of the Union, and returns are to be made of the number of acres planted, with what planted, the state of the crops, weather, &c. The statistics thus obtained will be collated into tabular form and published monthly, forming documents of inestimable value. The success attending new experiments with cotton, rice, and other heretofore southern products, will thus be made public, and a free interchange of opinions and experience be induced.

DENMARK AND HOLSTEIN DIFFICULTIES SETTLED.—The old Holstein difficulty is at last settled. By a proclamation of the King of Denmark, issued April 1, it is declared that Holstein shall hereafter possess an independent army, and share with the rest of the monarchy the civil list, the appanages, the public debt, the navy, the department for foreign affairs, the administration of the domains, the customs and the postal arrangements; but even in reference to these details the estates of Holstein shall have the right of decision, reserving further separation when no agreement between the Holstein estates and the Rigsraad (council of the empire) for Denmark Schleswig shall be found attainable.

OLD ABE'S ARMOR.—The coat of mail sent by the Tycoon of China to President Lincoln is described as unique. An umbrella-like helmet, made of fabricated sheets of steel and copper, shields the head, while a vandyke of interwoven silk cord and lacquered net work falls gracefully upon the shoulders. The outside of the helmet is profusely ornamented with shrinsanthimums of gold, in beautiful open-work, on black lacquer, with now and then a rimming of purest silver. The visor is of copper, lacquered in scarlet and brown. The armlets are of the finest copper chain-work. The breast-plate is of copper, intersected with parallel strips of lacquer, and woven together with delicate wire and golden cord. A short kilt accompanies the armor, and with the lacquered leggings, grotesquely formed, completes the set.

GREAT WASTE OF POWDER.—The rebels, during the recent cannonade near Charleston, fired 3,500 shots and killed but one of our men. The same luck followed them during the recent passage of the Vicksburg batteries by a fleet of gunboats and transports. They fired 500 cannon shots, and killed but one man.

NAILS AS CURRENCY.—The Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican* of the 6th, says: "An Augusta, Georgia, contemporary states, on the authority of a gentleman just returned from the upper part of North Carolina, that tenpenny nails are passing current there at five cents each. We have no such metallic basis for our currency here. Our circulating mediums are grains of corn representing five cents, and quids of tobacco representing the decimal."

OPENING DEFERRED.—The costly Peabody institute building in Baltimore is nearly finished, but the trustees have concluded not to put the institution into practical operation till the war is ended. The most interesting feature about the building is the library room, 90 feet long, 40 feet wide, with a capacity for 80,000 volumes. Ten thousand volumes are already collected.

RATS LEAVING A SINKING SHIP.—The New York *Evening Post* has the following particulars and inquiries in relation to certain prominent rebels, who appear to be putting their treasures out of harm's way. Is not the statement significant?

How is it that Slidell manages to live so expensively in Paris? Is his property still in the South—does he get his drafts regularly through the blockade—or is it a fact that he has the bulk of his possessions in Europe? And if so, how did it get there? The trial before the Commissioner of Confiscation at New Orleans disclosed the cunning process. An advocate appeared in court to resist the application of the law, on the ground that the property belonged substantially to a foreigner. It is alleged that Slidell has mortgaged the whole of it to a Frenchman of Paris, in consideration of four or five hundred thousand francs, paid down; and it belonged, of right, not to a rebel subject, but a foreign ally or neutral.

Richard H. Howard is the name of one of the principal beef contractors; he has furnished the rebels, on one contract, with 100,000 beeves, delivered at eight cents the pound, on foot. It is notorious that he made a great fortune by this contract alone, for he paid not more than four cents per pound for his cattle. Now, where are Mr. Howard's funds just now? Why did he so promptly invest them in sterling exchange and send them abroad?

One Giddings, a financier of Texas, persuaded the rebel government of that state to take from him Confederate bonds for eight hundred thousand dollars in United states bonds, which [illegible] part of the school fund of the [illegible] as a profitable operation? Why did he send these bonds to London? Why does he not bring back any part of his property?

Gen. E. B. Nichols, once of this State, was financial agent of the Texas secession convention. He has been for some time past secretly converting his property into gold, at apparently ruinous rates. What has he done with his gold, or with the foreign exchange bought with it?

Simeon Hart, the principal contractor and the leading rebel at El Paso, has been quietly buying gold at high rates for some time. What is his object? What causes such a brisk demand for sterling exchange in Matamoras—for private, not for rebel government account?

A "National" Bank in Cincinnati.

[From the Gazette, April 24th.]

One of the remarkable features connected with the financial and commercial interests of Cincinnati, as marking the progress of our people in business activity and the accumulation of wealth, is the complete success of an undertaking to establish in this city a bank under the national currency law. It is only a few weeks since the project was first proposed by half a dozen merchants, and yet, day before yesterday, the whole amount of stock, *one million dollars*, had been subscribed, and yesterday morning the books were closed, excluding numerous applicants who had been tardy in coming forward with their subscriptions. Over one hundred thousand dollars were offered, subsequent to the closing of the books. The policy of those having charge of the enterprise, was to confine the subscription to active business men, and in this they have been entirely successful. We were permitted to look over the list of stockholders, and never, we venture to say, was an institution started with a more substantial set of men. The preliminary papers are being made out, to be sent to Washington, and the bank will be organized without delay.

☞ The story put in circulation by the Washington *Intelligencer*, and republished in Democratic papers, that Gov. Morton obtained $40,000 in gold from the secret service fund of the War Department, to assist in carrying on the State Government, is a canard.

General Notices.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the Agent of the Estate of the late M. L. DONNELLY, deceased, is now in the city, and will remain for a short time, and any person wishing to arrange matters with him in regard to said Estate, can do so by calling at 112 Randolph street, Rooms Nos. 5 and 6. R. C. LAPTIN.

QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON Wanted by J. W. DREXEL & CO., 42 South Clark street. ap25-d3-6t

BLOSSBURGH COAL—Fresh from the mines, just received and for sale by KELLOGG & GRAY, Corner Market and Washington sts. ap25-d28-6t

I MANUFACTURE AND OFFER for sale to the wholesale trade the following: ALCOHOL, 98 per cent., COLOGNE SPIRITS, 95 per cent., PURE SPIRITS, RECTIFIED WHISKY, all grades. Fine Copper Distilled Rye and Corn Whisky; Domestic Wines, warranted free from poisonous flavorings; White Sugar Syrup; Brandy Coloring. A. F. CROSKEY, 51 and 53 South Water street.

KIER'S EXCELSIOR CARBON OIL. Pittsburgh Bottles, Flasks; Drake's Plantation Bitters; "Green Seal" Champaigne; Extra Fine Michigan Cider; Hock and Catawba Wines; Besides a full assortment of genuine imported Liquors for the Drug Trade. For sale by A. F. CROSKEY, 51 and 53 South Water street.

SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SHOULDER BRACES AND TRUSSES. A Large Assortment AT GALE BROTHERS, Wholesale & Retail Druggists, 202 Randolph st., Chicago.

THE FAMILY WANT. Whitney's Excelsior Clothes Wringer AND STARCHER, for sale, wholesale and retail. Responsible agents wanted. State and County Rights for sale at a low price. A. RIDELL, 204 Lake street, Chicago.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WASHINGTON WHITNEY, of Winchendon, Mass. cautions all persons from buying of G. T. Gilbert, rights to manufacture or sell his EXCELSIOR CLOTHES WRINGER, as said Gilbert has no authority so to do. A. Ridell, 204 Lake street, Chicago, is duly authorized to sell State and County Rights in Western States. WASHINGTON WHITNEY.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR any one wishing to engage in business. A first class STOVE, TIN, AND Hardware Business FOR SALE. Having one of the best stands in the city. Address Post Office Box 730, or H. W. LANDRETH, owner of [illegible]

STORAGE! STORAGE!—In the most convenient location in the city, directly opposite the Michigan Central Freight Depot. Particular attention given to handling PORK AND BULK MEATS. Apply to LELAND & MIXER, Foot of South Water street.

JOHN GRAY, DEALER IN WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage, Tubs, Churns, Cradles, Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c. Nos. 15 Fulton and 202 Front Streets, New York.

REMOVAL. CORNWELLS & ELLIOTT, PAPER DEALERS, HAVE REMOVED TO No. 86 Dearborn Street. (OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING.)

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR AND PATENT GRADUATING VALVES, COMBINED. Warranted the most perfect Regulator of Steam Engines in the world. Having the Western Agency for the above, we are prepared to fill orders promptly at the manufacturer's prices. WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., Chicago.

NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE. First class. A beautiful Gothic Cottage, with every convenience for a genteel family; lot 100x185, situated on Green Bay avenue, near the City Limits. Desirable Residence Lots from $8 to $25 per foot. 50 Lots on Chicago avenue, 24x125, at $100 per lot. Apply to THEODORE HOLBROOK & CO., 43 So. Clark street.

SEED POTATOES.—Neshannocks, Peach Blows, and other varieties of Potatoes, in large or small quantities. For sale by E. HANSEN & CO., Commission Merchants, 199 South Water street. ☞ Orders from the country promptly filled. E. H. & Co.

BUTTER PACKING.—A much needed thing for Chicago to pack butter; warranted to keep sweet twelve months. A party of several years experience, who has packed the celebrated ORANGE COUNTY BUTTER, (Having the receipt for the same) for the New York and San Francisco markets, is desirous of negotiating with parties having capital to engage the coming season In Packing Butter for this and other Markets. All necessary information can be had by addressing Post Office Box 3286.

$50,000 TO LOAN.—J. AUGUSTINE, of Mendota, is prepared to negotiate loans on improved farms in Illinois for parties who wish to borrow money on ten years time at 10 per cent. interest.

GRAVES & IRVINE HAVE newly opened a full line of STEEL, IVORY AND CORAL EAR RINGS, HAIR PINS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, SIDE COMBS, BACK COMBS, &c., And a beautiful assortment of the new Collarette Neck Ties, All of which the Ladies are invited to inspect. New Sun Umbrellas Received. 78 LAKE STREET.

HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK. Chartered 1825. Capital, $250,000, With a large surplus. T. F. PHILLIPS, Agent, 51 Lake street.

SUGAR. 100 bbls. White Coffee Sugar. 75 bbls. Powdered and Crushed. For sale low by NEWELL SNOW, 142 Clark street.

WOOL TWINE —AND— WOOL SACKS, BURLAPS, &c. GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 205 South Water, corner Wells st.

TIMBER.—The Peshtigo Company is prepared to furnish Bills of Dimension Timber for Warehouses and Buildings of every description, at short notice. THOMAS H. BEEBE, President.

WOOL TWINE.—I am manufacturing, and will fill orders for this goods, In any quantities. NATHANIEL WHITE, [illegible] South Water street.

QUARTERMASTER'S DRAFTS [illegible] J. A. ELLIS & CO., corner of Clark and Lake streets.

Amusements.

BRYAN HALL. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1863. GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE CHICAGO TURNVEREIN AND Concert by the Great Western Band. PROGRAMME.

1. Overture, (Reissiger) — Great Western Band.
2. Exhibition — By the Turnverein.
3. Marble Statuary; Scene on the Battlefield.
4. Scene and Aria, from Attila, (Verdi) — G. W. Band.
5. Marble Statuary; The Winkelried Monument in Switzerland.
6. Les Pyramides, No. 1, by Members of the Turnverein.
7. Marble Statuary; The defense.
8. Exhibition — By the Turnverein.
9. Potpourri from I Lombardi (Verdi) — G. W. Band.
10. Les Pyramides, No. 2, by Members of the Turnverein.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence precisely at 8 o'clock. ADMISSION—Gallery (with seats reserved for Ladies) 25 cents. All other parts of the Hall, 15 cents. ☞ Tickets for the Gallery for sale at BAUER'S MUSIC STORE, corner of Clark and Washington sts.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences 7½. Last week of the popular tragedian E. L. DAVENPORT. First night of the entire new play, written by J. H. Wilkins, expressly for Mr. E. L. Davenport, and performed by him over 200 nights throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and America, with the most unqualified approbation. THIS MONDAY EVENING, April 27th, will be presented the beautiful play, in five acts, written expressly for Mr. E. L. Davenport, entitled ST. MARC; OR, THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE, with a cast of characters worthy of special attention. ST. MARC, a Soldier of Fortune, E. L. DAVENPORT. Tableau 1. THE HAPPY HOME AND THE TEMPTATION. [illegible] The performance will conclude with a GRAND DANCE, By Miss JENNIE HIGHT. ☞ Seats can now be secured for the entire week at the Box Office from 10 to 1, and from 3 to 5 o'clock.

ARLINGTON, LEON AND DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS. Opera House, Randolph street, between the Matteson and Sherman Houses. MONDAY EVENING, April 27th, and every evening during the week. [illegible] Admission 25 cents. Children under 12 years of age to Matinee only 15 cents. R. W. DINGESS, Agent.

BRYAN HALL. The Model Troupe of the World. DUPREZ & GREEN'S New Orleans Minstrels, Burlesque Opera Troupe and Brass Band, of Eighteen Ethiopian Artists, introducing COM. FOOTE AND COL. SMALL, The two smallest, most perfectly formed, best educated, and lightest people ever before the public. POSITIVELY FOUR NIGHTS ONLY! Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday Evenings, April 24th, 25th, 27th & 28th. Admitted to be the oldest, most complete, carefully selected, and most extensive band in existence. Com. Foote is twenty-two years old, twenty-eight inches high, and weighs but twenty-three pounds. ☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at a quarter before 8. Admission 25 cents. C. H. DUPREZ, Manager.

Sewing Machines.

Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that glowing represent[ations] are not merit. That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only SEWING MACHINE of known practical utility. There are 105,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe. This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE a LIFE TIME. It is equal to TEN Seamstresses. AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in its possessor. This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT. GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana, Minnesota and Kansas, 105 Lake street, Chicago. ☞ Circulars may be had on application or by post.

The Florence Sewing Machine MAKES FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES, The Lock, Knot, Double Lock & Double Knot. With as much ease and facility as ordinary machines make one stitch, and with as little or less machinery. [illegible] AGENTS WANTED.—For terms, samples of sewing and circulars, address FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO, Post Office Box 2162, Chicago, Ill. Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

TRIMMING RIBBONS, plain and quilled, Trimming Velvets, BEAD AND BUGLE TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS, Corsets, Hosiery, Gloves, SUN UMBRELLAS, &c., Large lots, newly received, and greatly reduced in price. Close buyers please call. GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

HUBBARD BRO'S, IMPORTERS OF WATCHES, NEW YORK. Have the pleasure of announcing to their numerous friends and patrons in the Army, that they are prepared to fill orders and transmit parcels BY MAIL, with the utmost care and promptitude. Watches so forwarded are registered; we take upon ourselves all risks of transportation, and guarantee a safe delivery. Improved Solid Sterling Silver Imitation ENGLISH LEVERS, In good running order, and warranted accurate timepieces. [illegible] RAILWAY TIMEKEEPERS. [illegible] MAGIC TIME OBSERVER. [illegible] HUBBARD BROS., Importers, Corner Nassau and John streets New York.

NOTICE.—The advertisement in the Tribune, wherein Washington Whitney cautions all persons from buying of G. T. Gilbert, [illegible] G. T. GILBERT.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Have removed to the elegant and spacious Store [illegible] Portland Block, Corner of Dearborn and Washington sts.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, May 1st, at 10 o'clock, at Dwelling House No. 272 Indiana street, between [illegible] Cass streets. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH CARPETS, PIANO FORTE, &c., AT AUCTION. On MONDAY, May 4th, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Geo. W. Gage, Esq., No. 617 Wabash avenue. Particulars in due season. WM. A. BUTTERS & Co., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, &c., AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, April 28th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at Dwelling House [illegible] Wabash avenue. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT Boston Made Furniture, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Splendid Mirrors, Curtains, Large and Elegant Dining and Tea Sets, Silver Plated Ware, Piano Forte, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, April 29th, at 9½ o'clock, at the residence of Sylvester Marsh, Esq., No. 491 Wabash avenue. Full particulars and catalogues in a few days. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION. On MONDAY, April 27th, at 9½ o'clock, at dwelling house No. 20 Fourth av., between Jackson and Van Buren streets. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. ADMINISTRATORS SALE, By Catalogue of a valuable Law Library, AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, May 1st, at 10 o'clock, we shall sell at the Office, No. 124 Randolph street, by order of the Administrator of the late W. A. Groves, by catalogue, the entire Library of valuable LAW BOOKS. Office Fixtures, Safe, Tables, Chairs, &c. Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 and 48 Dearborn street. Superior Household Furniture, BRUSSELS CARPETS, PIANOS, &c., AT AUCTION. On MONDAY, April 27th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at the four-story residence, 508 Wabash Avenue, For a family going East, the entire effects of said house, consisting of a fine and large assortment of superior Parlor, Chamber and Diningroom Furniture, Brussels and other Carpets, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, China Crockery and Glassware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. Also, one Rosewood Pevel Piano, made in Paris. The above goods are all in good order, and worthy the attention of housekeepers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 & 48 DEARBORN STREET. SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION. At the residence of J. V. Clark, [illegible] Erie street, between Dearborn and Wolcott streets, on TUESDAY, April 28, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at the dwelling, the entire Furniture, &c., consisting of Parlor Suits, Tete-a-Tete, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Parlor and Dining-room Chairs, Mirrors, Marble Top Tables, Stands, Beds and Bedding, French and Cottage Bedsteads, Hair and S. G. Mattresses, Marble top Bureaus and Washstands, Dining Tables, Crockery, Glassware, and one French China Tea Set, with Gold Band, kitchen utensils and Cooking Stove, also velvet, three-ply and ingrain Carpets—all in good order. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 46 & 48 Dearborn st. Fine Furniture, Carpets, And all the Household Goods of the Dwelling [illegible] Adams street. AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, April 29th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell the entire household goods contained in the above house, consisting of a large and general assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, China and Glassware, Mirrors, Stoves and Kitchen [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 & 48 DEARBORN STREET. Large sale of new and second hand Rosewood, Mahogany and Oak FURNITURE, Piano Forte, Carpets, Pier Glass, French China, &c., AT AUCTION. At our salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, on FRIDAY, May 1st, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell the furniture of FOUR FAMILIES, Removed to our rooms for convenience of sale, consisting of Rich Rosewood and Walnut Parlor Suits in Brocketelle, Plush and Hair Cloth; elegant Chamber Sets, Marble Top Tables, Book Cases, Sofas, Parlor Chairs, Whatnots, Hat Trees, Sideboards, French and Cottage Bedsteads, &c. with a large assortment of Goods for Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room, also one very superior 7 octave Piano Forte, in perfect order and as good as new. Also Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets and Velvet Rugs. Also, one large French Plate Pier Glass, with ornamented top. All of the above goods are as good as new, having been well kept. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 & 48 Dearborn street. [illegible] Furniture, Carpets, [illegible] &c., of the Foster House, at Auction. We shall sell, on Monday, May 11th, commencing at 9½ o'clock A. M., and continue until all is sold, the entire furniture of the Foster House, (on the corner of North Clark and Kinzie sts.) consisting of all the parlor, dining-room and bed-room furniture, fine parlor hair mattresses, beds and bedding, carpets, mirrors, rosewood piano forte, &c., &c. Particulars will be given one week before the sale. Sale positive and without reserve. Each article will be sold separately and not all together. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on MONDAY, April 27th, TUESDAY, April 28th, FRIDAY, May 1st, at 9½ o'clock, will be sold Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, [illegible] Shirts, Brown and Bleached Sheeting, Black Linen Thread; also, a general stock of Goods, Yankee Notions and Cutlery, at private sale, Oil Clothes and Carpeting. S. NICKERSON, Auct'r.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, April 28th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold 150 cases Men's, Boys and Youths Kip and Calf Boots, 25 cases Women's Balmoral Boots, and 75 cases Children's Shoes, [illegible] Grain Boots. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT WHOLESALE, BY Gore, Willson & Co. 54 LAKE STREET. Every Tuesday and Thursday, AT 10 A. M., PROMPT. And at private sale throughout the week. We [illegible] our stock to be LARGER, BETTER SELECTED, AND OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES Than by any other House. Our stock being consigned to us by MANUFACTURERS, To whom we make advances, GIVES US UNUSUAL FACILITIES For carrying a LARGE and WELL ASSORTED stock, which we offer to the highest bidder or at private sale, on MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNT. GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street, Chicago.

BY E. & W. MORGAN. Government Sale OF CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED HORSES AND BROOD MARES, On Thursday, April 23d, AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK [illegible], Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets, AT 10 O'CLOCK, WILL BE SOLD, AN IMMENSE NUMBER OF Condemned and Captured HORSES, AND BROOD MARES, many with foal. The Sale will be continued from day to day, until the whole are disposed of. Terms—TREASURY NOTES. By order of Edmund Wuerpel, Captain and A. Q. M. E. & W. MORGAN, Government Auctioneers.

BLOOD'S BURN[illegible] BLOOD & CO., [illegible]

Special Notices.

IODINE WATER. Pure Iodine in pure Water. A cure for Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, [illegible] Mercurial Diseases, and all those distressing maladies which arise from an enfeebled [illegible] state of the blood, defective nutrition, an impure atmosphere, &c. Its genuineness as a pure solution and its excellence as a medicine are attested by such distinguished men as Dr. J. R. Chilton, Prof. E. H. Parker, Prof. Booth, and others equally well known to science. $1 per bottle. DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, [illegible] For sale by BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago.

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans) whose unrivalled success in the treatment of Chronic, Mercurial, Blood, and other diseases THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT, has permanently located himself at 38 Randolph street, Chicago. Dr. James is recommended by the medical faculty, and the almost entire press of the country. Thousands of unfortunates bless Dr. JAMES for their cure who would be living a miserable life. The enviable reputation Dr. James enjoys from the Lakes to the Gulf, is the result of years of observation. Dr. James uses no Mercury, Iodide, Potassa, or Sarsaparilla, in the treatment of blood diseases, but a neutralizer, which is a positive cure. Organic Weakness cured by a new and safe method, saving both time and expense. Office and parlors at 38 Randolph street, (up stairs.) Office hours from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M. CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.—The unusual good success of the application of remedial agents through an inhaling Tube, has given my reputation as an experienced physician, will secure a sure and quick cure as any [illegible] B. SEGNITZ, M. D., [illegible] corner of 12th street and [illegible] give a full description of their diseases.

LADIES, READ! A TREASURE FOR YOU!! Choose between Beauty, Vigor and Health, or Sickly Looks and Premature Decay. The Casket of Pearls. Containing Secret Counsels for the Mothers, Wives and Daughters of America. Of CERTAIN POINTS of vital importance, concerning their Beauty, Vigor and Health. By Madame BEAUMONT, French Physician. A timely perusal of this invaluable work will save the lives of thousands of our Mothers, Wives and Daughters.—Dr. LA MOTTE. The "Casket" should be opened by every lady in the land.—Dr. DEANS. Secret Counsels, equally adapted for Ladies, the Mother, Wife and budding Maiden.—Dr. BARTH. Oh! that I had read this book in season, my daughter's life would have been saved.—A MOTHER. ☞ The above work is not intended for the perusal of gentlemen. On inclosing 25 cents to Madame Beaumont, Box 6307, Chicago, Ill., the book will be sent to any part of the United States.

WHY IS CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE POPULAR? READ THE UNIVERSAL ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION. BECAUSE It imparts a natural black or brown. It does not crisp or burn the hair. It does not soil the fairest skin. It is applied in ten minutes. THEREFORE The Man of Taste approves it. Those who value Silken Hair use it. The Ladies everywhere prefer it. Those to whom time is valuable patronize it. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price, $1, $1.50, and $3 per box, according to size.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, CATARRH, And Diseases of the Air Passages. DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, Operative Surgeon, 124 Randolph st., near the Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. Dr. U. performs all the approved, ancient and modern operations for Lost Sight and Hearing, and inserts Artificial Eyes and Ear-Drums.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID. Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a postpaid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kingscounty, New York.

DIPTHERIA! DIPTHERIA! Hiatt's Diptheria Cure, GUARANTEED TO CURE IN ALL CASES, OR THE MONEY REFUNDED. The trade supplied by Lord & Smith, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. ☞ The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR on the four sides of each box. Factory, 81 Barclay street, New York, (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.)

SPRING AND SUMMER months are the months to purify the blood. Use the Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters. A few bottles will have the desired effect. This is no humbug, but is the best blood purifier in use. Money refunded if satisfaction is not given. Price [illegible] S. HUNTINGTON, McGregor, Iowa, Proprietor. AGENTS IN CHICAGO—BUCK & RAYNER, [illegible] Street; J. H. REED & CO., 144 Lake st.

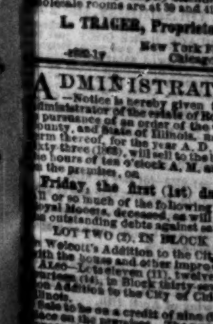
MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!! Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never failing success in thousands of cases. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC, and overcome Convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. Principal Office, 48 Dey street, New York. PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Bags.

CORN EXCHANGE Bag Manufactory. HART, ASTEN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF BAGS! Of every description, 157 South Water Street. MILLERS, SEAMLESS, BURLAPS, FLOUR, GRAIN, GUNNY, HAM AND FEED BAGS. ☞ Second-hand bags always on hand. Bags loaned to shippers.

Hoop Skirt Manufactory.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS Hoop Skirt Manufactory, And importer and dealer in all kinds of French and German Corsets.



AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, [illegible] South Clark street (opposite the Court House). CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Silk & Cotton Skirts made to order at short notice. Old Skirts repaired, altered and shaped as new. Full stock of woven, double and diamond, bridal & French skirts constantly on hand, from 3 springs to 50 springs, ladies' size. N. B.—We repair all skirts without charge, provided they are kept clean. Our skirts are warranted to be of the best quality. Watch springs; skirts exchanged if not satisfactory, and all goods sent to residence. Notice to Wholesale Buyers. We have been in the skirt business since the beginning of the trade, and have branches of our house in all the principal cities of the Union, as well as London, and as our London Agent furnishes us our materials first cost—thus giving our customers the benefit—we should otherwise pay for commissions—we are able to sell lower than any other manufacturer. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Remember the wholesale rooms are at 93 and 95 Lake st. L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago. New York Factory, 26 Bowery. Chicago Post Office Box [illegible]

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Royal Moores, deceased, in pursuance of an order of the County Court of Cook County, and State of Illinois, made at the term thereof for the year A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three, will sell at public auction, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. on the premises, on Friday, the first (1st) day of May, 1863, all or so much of the following real estate of the said Royal Moores, deceased, as will be necessary to pay the outstanding debts against said estate, to wit: LOT TWO (2), IN BLOCK EIGHTEEN (18), in Wolcott's Addition to the City of Chicago, together with the house and other improvements thereon. Also—Lots eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), and fourteen (14), in Block thirty-seven (37), in Sheffield's Addition to the City of Chicago. [illegible] THOMAS HOLLOWBUSH, Administrator of the estate of Royal Moores, deceased.

ESTATE OF HENRY B. GOODRICH, DECEASED.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Henry B. Goodrich, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of May, A. D. 1863, being the 4th day thereof. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Administrators. Chicago, March 25th, 1863.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE IN ADMIRALTY.—By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Hon. Samuel H. Treat, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the [illegible] District of Illinois, [illegible]

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Have removed to the ... Corner of Dearborn and Washington sts.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, May 1st, at 10 o'clock ... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH CARPETS, PIANO FORTE, &c., AT AUCTION. On MONDAY, May 4th, at 10 o'clock ... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, &C., AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, April 28th ... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

CATALOGUE SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT Boston Made Furniture, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Splendid Mirrors, Curtains, Large and Elegant Dining and Tea Sets, Silver Plated Ware, Piano Forte, &c. &c., **AT AUCTION.** On WEDNESDAY, April 29th ... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION. On MONDAY, April 27th ... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. ADMINISTRATORS SALE By Catalogue of a valuable Law Library, **AT AUCTION.** On FRIDAY, May 1st, at 10 o'clock ... **LAW BOOKS.** ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 43 and 45 Dearborn street. **Superior Household Furniture, BRUSSELS CARPETS, PIANOS, &c. AT AUCTION.** On MONDAY, April 27th ... **508 Wabash Avenue.** ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 43 & 45 DEARBORN STREET. **SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c. AT AUCTION.** ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 43 & 45 Dearborn st. **Fine Furniture, Carpets,** And all the Household Goods of the Dwelling ... **AT AUCTION.** On WEDNESDAY, April 29th ... **Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets,** China and Glassware, Mirrors, Stoves and Kitchenware. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 43 & 45 DEARBORN STREET. Large sale of new and second-hand **Rosewood, Mahogany and Oak FURNITURE,** Piano Fortes, Carpets, Pier Glass, French China, &c. **AT AUCTION.** ... **FOUR FAMILIES** ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 43 & 45 Dearborn street. Furniture, Carpets, &c., of the Foster House, at Auction. ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION. — By S. NICKERSON ... S. NICKERSON, Auct'r.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION. — By S. NICKERSON ... S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT WHOLESALE, BY **Gore, Willson & Co.** 54 LAKE STREET, Every Tuesday and Thursday, AT 10 A. M. PROMPT. And at private sale throughout the week. We guarantee our stock to be **LARGER, BETTER SELECTED, AND OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES Than by any other House.** Our stock being consigned to us by **MANUFACTURERS,** To whom we make advances, GIVES US **UNUSUAL FACILITIES** For carrying a LARGE and WELL ASSORTED stock, which we offer to the highest bidder or at private sale, on MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNT. GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street, Chicago.

BY E. & W. MORGAN. Government Sale OF CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED HORSES AND BROOD MARES, On Thursday, April 23d, AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK YARD, Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets. AT 10 O'CLOCK, WILL BE SOLD, AN IMMENSE NUMBER OF **Condemned and Captured HORSES, AND BROOD MARES, many with foal.** The Sale will be continued from day to day, until the whole are disposed of. Terms—TREASURY NOTES. By order of ... E. & W. MORGAN, Government Auctioneers.

Special Notices.

EMPIRE IODINE WATER. ... DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. Y. For sale by ... 165 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans) whose unrivalled success in the treatment of Chronic, Mercurial, Blood, and other diseases ... REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT ... Office and parlors at 86 Randolph street, (up-stairs.) Office hours from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M. CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES. ...

LADIES, READ! A TREASURE FOR YOU!! The Casket of Pearls! Containing SECRET COUNSELS for the Mothers, Wives and Daughters of America, On CERTAIN POINTS of vital importance essential to their Beauty, Vigor and Health. By Madame BEAUMONT, French Physician. ...

WHY IS CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE POPULAR? READ THE UNIVERSAL ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION. BECAUSE It imparts a natural black or brown. It does not crisp or burn the Hair. It does not soil the finest skin. It is applied in ten minutes. THEREFORE The Man of Taste approves it. Those who value Silken Hair use it. The Ladies everywhere prefer it. Those to whom time is valuable patronize it. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. ...

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, CATARRH, And Diseases of the Air Passages. DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, Operative Surgeon, 86 Randolph st., near the Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. ...

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID. ... NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, ...

DIPTHERIA! DIPTHERIA!! ...

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. The best in the world. **WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S** ... **GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR** ...

SPRING AND SUMMER ... Use the Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters. ...

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Don't fail to procure MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. ...

Bags.

CORN EXCHANGE. Bag Manufactory. HART, ASTEN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF **BAGS!** Of every description, 157 South Water Street, 157. **MILLERS, SEAMLESS, BURLAPS, FLOUR, GRAIN, GUNNY, HAM AND FEED BAGS.**

Hoop Skirt Manufactory.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS Hoop Skirt Manufactory, And importer and dealer in all kinds of **French and German Corsets.** AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, ... South Clark street, (opposite the Court House.)

... Notice to Wholesale Buyers. ... L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. ...

ESTATE OF HENRY B. GOOD. ...

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S ...

Banking and Exchange.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, BANKER, Has removed his private Banking office to the east Banking Room in the ... occupied by Messrs. W. F. Coolbaugh & Co. **HE WILL CONTINUE A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.** ...

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the **"BANK OF AMERICA,"** ... GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

BANKING OFFICE OF J. A. ELLIS & CO., CHICAGO, March 2, 1863. The undersigned having purchased the stock of the Traders' Bank of Chicago, and succeeded to its business, have opened an office in this city, on the Northwest corner of Lake and Clark streets, for the purpose of doing a **General Banking and Exchange Business.** ... E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier. J. A. ELLIS & CO.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVING'S BANK, 52 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. ... **INCORPORATED IN 1861.** Six per cent. interest paid on Savings. ...

GILMAN, SON & CO., BANKERS, 47 Exchange Place, New York. Particular attention devoted to Western business. ...

J. W. DREXEL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill., DEALERS IN **DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,** Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c. &c. Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale to sums to suit. DRAW ON **READ, DREXEL & Co., New York. DREXEL & Co., Philadelphia.**

H. DOOLITTLE, BANKER, 80 South Clark street ... Chicago, Illinois. ...

W. F. COOLBAUGH & CO., BANKERS, CHICAGO. ...

Commission Merchants.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 196 South Water street, (Aiken's Building,) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. ...

FARWELL & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 120 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. ...

BREITHAUPT & WILSON, Importers and Commission Merchants, 27 Beaver street, New York. ...

McCOMBIE & CHILD, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 11 Water Street, New York. ... J. ALEX. M'COMBIE. D. ALONZO CHILD.

SAML. HOWE, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 148 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill., ...

WHEELER, LEONARD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Cor. South Water and Wells streets, In the Iron Building (up-stairs,) Chicago, Ill. ...

PENISTON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LIVERPOOL. ... HENRY MILWARD, 18 Lasalle street, Chicago.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 196 South Water street. ...

LEDUC & GIBBS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ...

Financial.

AT A MEETING OF DIRECTORS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company ... JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary & Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Stone Company ...

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, RHODE ISLAND. ... **RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK,** ... JAMES M. CLARKE, Receiver.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD Co. OFFICE, No. 18 WILLIAM STREET, New York, March 18, 1863. ...

Business Cards.

LAND SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING. ...

JEVNE & ALMINI, FRESCO PAINTERS, 101 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

CUTLER, BALL & CO. LIGHTNING ROD DEALERS ...

M. A. HOWELL & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER HANGINGS, No. 24 Cortlandt street, New York. ESTABLISHED IN 1837. Manufactory at New Brunswick, N. J. ...

ERNEST PRUSSING, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Illinois. ...

STEAMED FRESH OYSTERS. ...

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1863.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Ackerly A A mrs, Adams R D mrs, Adair Mary mrs, Adams Ashley miss, Abbott Fannie mrs, Adams Mary miss, Alry Mary, Allen Isaac W mrs, Aberson Lisa miss, Angel Catherine mrs, Anderson J mrs, Arthur Sarah miss, Amelia Libby mrs

B

Bach Margaret miss, Baker Ellen mrs, Bell Frank miss, Baldwin Laura miss, Banker Addie miss, Barker Annie mrs, ... Blackwell Mary Jane miss, Black Mary Ann, Boorman Jane mrs, Bond A mrs, Bond Mary E mrs, Bowen Ann miss, Booth C W mrs, Brainard Margaret miss, ...

C

Calkins A B mrs, Camp E A miss, Carpenter Maria A mrs, Cary Gertie miss, ... Code Mary mrs, Collins Margaret, Collins Phebe mrs, Coleman Kitty miss, ...

D

Dare Amelia mrs, Dapay Rebecca mrs, Daly Julia mrs, ... Dickinson E miss, Dillon Maggie E miss, Dix Georgiana miss, Donohoe Mary mrs, ...

E

Egan Emiline mrs, Elliot W mrs, Ellwood Florence miss, ... Evans miss, Everett Catherine mrs, English Jenny mrs, ...

F

Falen Mary miss, Fassett Francis M mrs, ... Forbes Libby mrs, Foley Margaret miss, Ford James mrs, ...

[…]

Initials.

Miss E L N H, Miss Lottie, Mrs A W S

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Anderson dr, Adams D C, Anderson C S, Atwood col, Anthony C P, Allen & co, ... Albright T S, Ake A & co, Armstrong T B, Adams Saml, Atwell F B, Andrews E, ... Atwater G B, Aldrich Wm col, Avery Wm H, Alway Joseph, Adams J M, Abraham John, ...

B

Baxter John, Barnes John, ... Baldwin Thos, Barnum Jas A, ... Becker John, Bestil Jacob S, Bigelow J C, ...

[…]

Persons wishing drop letters advertised must affix a three cent stamp. Office open from 1st of April to 1st of November, from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m. From November till April 1st, from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. and on Sundays from 8:30 a. m. till 10:15 a. m. J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

1863.—SPRING TRADE. CLOTH HOUSE. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 24 & 26 Lake Street, Chicago, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN **Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,** And all the various styles of WOOLEN, COTTON and LINEN piece goods for **MEN'S WEAR,** Adapted to the wants of the West. ... **AGENTS FOR Scott's, Clay's and Glencross' Reports of Fashions.**

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS AND MELODEONS, ... JULIUS BAUER & CO., ... South Clark street.

BROOM CORN SEED.—I have one hundred bushels of superior quality ... NATHANIEL WHITE, 95 South Water street.

500 HLF. CHESTS TEAS.—A ...

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica ...

Miscellaneous.

FINE CLOTHING. B. L. FERGUSON & CO., 37 Lake street AND 41 & 43 Wabash avenue, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN **FINE CLOTHING.** WE HAVE THE **BEST STOCK OF CLOTHING** Ever offered in the Chicago Market. **FINE GOODS ARE CHEAPER NOW THAN COMMON ONES.** Buyers are Invited to Examine. **B. L. FERGUSON & CO.,** 37 Lake-st., and 41 & 43 Wabash-ave., Chicago.

THE GOVERNMENT EDITION OF THE **Laws of the United States,** Passed at the **Last Session of Congress,** Containing all the **PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LAWS, TREATIES, RESOLUTIONS, AND PROCLAMATIONS.** The following are among the many important Acts of Congress, of general interest, embraced in this **THE OFFICIAL EDITION:** Internal Revenue; Banking Associations and National Currency; Loan Act, of Nine Hundred Million Bill; Conscription Act; ... 1 vol. Royal 8vo. 237 pages. With marginal notes and references, and full indexes. Price $1.25. Sent free by Mail on receipt of price. **THIS DAY PUBLISHED BY LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,** Publishers of the Laws of the U. S., **BOSTON.**

MILES' CELEBRATED SANO AND OTHER COFFEES. The SANO has been extensively used in this and other countries, and is highly approved for its **Fine Flavor, Healthful and Nutritious Qualities.** This Coffee compares favorably with ... **Sold at about Half the Price.** ... **"MILES' SANO COFFEE."** ... E. F. HOLMAN, 58 Harrison st., New York, Sole Agent for the United States. Beware of Counterfeits.

OFFICE OF THE JOLIET AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO. ... J. W. BROOKS, President. ISAAC LIVERMORE, Secretary.

AWNINGS Made and put up. ALSO, Bags made and articles of every kind sewed for parties wishing to furnish their own goods. Gunnies resewed at our STEAM Sewing Machine rooms. GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, 205 South Water, corner Wells street.

EDWARD WESSON, NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES, Carefully selected for the **WESTERN TRADE. No. 12 Cortlandt street,** (Opposite the Western Hotel,) NEW YORK.

SQUARE TIMBER CUT TO ORDER. I am prepared to fill orders for **SAWED TIMBER AND JOIST,** Of any desirable length and size. JOHN GARRICK, Lumber Broker, 242 South Water street.

SUGAR WAREHOUSE, Corner of State and South Water streets, AGENCY OF THREE **New York Sugar Refineries,** Which manufacture **60,000,000 lbs. Raw Sugar a Year,** Having their Depot in Chicago, with a large stock in store at all times. To the dealers, large and small, and consumers of the Northwest, the advantage is offered of buying Sugar as they want, **AT NEW YORK PRICES,** with the freight added, thereby dispensing with the middle men, who seek a profit at the expense of the consumers. **"Money Saved is Money Earned."** Dealers in the interior, who have not received any circulars, will hereafter have them sent if they will furnish me with their address. **TERMS CASH. J. H. DUNHAM.**

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS, Corner Clinton and Fulton Streets West Side. **LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD, LINSEED OIL,** Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge, **PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.** Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed, P. O. Box ... E. W. BLATCHFORD.

IS THERE any VIRTUE in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM? Convincing Testimony: REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, New York City, writes: ... REV. WM. CUTTER, New York City: ... REV. J. H. CORNELL, New York City: ... Sold by Druggists throughout the World. PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE, No. 198 Greenwich street, New York. **Numerous Certificates as above.**

SHEEP.—I have for sale ...

Medicinal.

CONSTITUTION WATER THE GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES, AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER. These Dangerous and Troublesome Diseases, which have thus far Resisted the best Directed Treatment, can be completely controlled by the Remedy now before us!

THE CURATIVE properties of the medicine direct themselves to the organs of secretion, and by so altering the condition of the stomach and liver that the starchy principle of the food is not converted into sugar so long as the system is under the influence of the CONSTITUTION WATER, which gives those organs time to recover their healthy tone and vigor. We are able to state the Constitution Water has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given.

STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK DUST DEPOSIT AND MUCUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES AFTER URINATING. Diseases occurring from one and the same cause will be entirely cured by the Constitution Water, if taken for any length of time. The dose should vary with the severity of the disease, from twenty drops to a teaspoonful three times a day, in water. ...

DYSMENORRHEA, OR PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, AND IN MENORRHAGIA OR PROFUSE FLOWING. ...

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION. ...

LEUCORRHŒA, OR WHITES. ...

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, AND CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, STRANGURY AND BURNING, OR PAINFUL URINATING. ...

FOR DYSPEPSIA. ...

PHYSICIANS ... CONSTITUTION WATER. Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS Irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

Read, Read, Read.

DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1861. DR. WM. H. GREGG—Dear Sir: ... J. V. L. DEWITT.

BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1861. WM. H. GREGG & CO. ... WM. M. VAN BENSCHOTEN.

MILFORD, Conn., Nov. 19th, 1861. DR. WILLIAM H. GREGG—Dear Sir: ... POND STRONG.

THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH. There is no class of diseases that produce such exhausting effects upon the human constitution as Diabetes and Disease of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Passages ...

CONSTITUTION WATER To the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of disease ...

For sale by SMITH & DWYER, 92 & 94 Lake st., and ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1. **WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.** Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff street, New York.

WRIGHT & FRENCH, WHOLESALE AGENTS, Chicago, Ill. 62 Randolph street.

THE GREAT INDIAN MEDICINE, COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

CHEROKEE CURE. AN UNFAILING CURE for Weakness, Emission, Impotency, Loss of Power, Pains in the Back, Stone in the Bladder, Obstructed and Difficult Menstruation, and all Diseases caused by Deviating from the Path of Nature, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Nervous Irritability, Self-distrust, Love of Solitude, Dyspepsia, Cough, Symptoms of Consumption, &c. ... INDIAN REMEDY. ... **Never Despair! The "Cherokee Cure" will relieve you after all Quack Doctors have failed!!** ... **Dr. W. R. MERWIN Sole Proprietor, 6 South Fourth Street,** SAINT LOUIS, MO. **SMITH & DWYER,** No. 94 Lake street, Wholesale and Retail Agents, and sold by all Druggists in Chicago.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles ...

Bedding, Paper Hangings, &c.

PAPER HANGINGS At New York Prices. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 Lake Street, Chicago. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in **FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,** Gold and Velvet Decorations, Hand Prints, Machine Satins, White and Dark Blanks, Borders, Fire Screens, etc., etc. **WINDOW PAPERS** Gold and Common Muslins, and Oil Shades Hollands, Cords and Tassels, Putnam and Pendulum CURTAIN FIXTURES.

BEDDING WAREHOUSE, 70 Lake Street, 70 Portable Spring Mattress, Curled Hair, Short Hair, Husk, Excelsior and Sea Grass Mattresses. Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Comforts, White & Colored Bed Spreads, Sheets and Pillow Slips. ALSO, **Curtain Cornices, Curtain Bands Hoops and Loops. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 Lake St., Chicago.** TO **Cabinet Makers & Upholsterers.** Curled Hair, Husks, Excelsior, Tow, Twine, Springs, Burlaps, &c., AT WHOLESALE. The Highest Price Paid for LIVE GEESE FEATHERS. **E. G. L. FAXON, 70 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.** POST OFFICE BOX 3616.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Treasury Department Office of Construction, Washington, D. C., ... ISAIAH ROGERS, Engineer in charge Treasury Department.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN STATIONERY. Sealed proposals for furnishing the State of Iowa with Stationery ... SCHEDULE. ... J. W. CATTELL, Auditor of State. Des Moines, April 8, 1863.

Educational.

ST. MARY'S HALL. Right Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D. D., the Bishop of New Jersey—PRESIDENT. The Rev. Elvin K. Smith—PRINCIPAL. ... Apply for circular, or for admission, to the Principal at Burlington, N. J.

MRS. SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, At LENOX, Massachusetts. Mrs. Charles Sedgwick opens her school for the summer term ... Dearborn street.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS. Semi-annual Water Tax due May 1st, 1863. The Board of Public Works have assessed ... A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary.

BUTTER! BUTTER!—I am prepared to fill orders for the **GOSHEN BUTTER FIRKIN,** ... **NATHANIEL WHITE,** Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of Wooden and Willow Ware, **95 South Water Street.**

J. & J. COLMAN'S CELEBRATED LONDON MUSTARD. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S PICKLES AND SAUCES. COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE. ...

REMOVAL.—Todd, Dexter & Co. have removed from ... 234 South Water street. ...

Real Estate.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS, In the City of Chicago, **At Auction, June 17th, 1863.** The articles of association of the "Chicago Land Company" require that the trust shall be closed in the ... MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee. Chicago, March 16th, 1863.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. ... IN THE CITY OF DAVENPORT ... GEO. L. DAVENPORT, Executor, ... Davenport, Iowa.

Railroad and Steamboat Lines.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. The staunch and fast new steamer **SEA BIRD,** CAPT. DOUGAL, Will commence her regular trips between Chicago and Lake Superior, On the 30th of April, 1863. A. T. SPENCER, Agent, Foot of South LaSalle street.

GEORGE CHAFFEY & BROS., FORWARDERS, Atlantic Wharf, Kingston. ... JAMES MITCHELL, Milwaukee.

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND AND 1863 Chicago Line. 1863 For the coming season of navigation, the steamers of this line will run in connection with the Western Transportation Company, **CHICAGO AND BUFFALO,** FORMING A **DAILY LINE** (Sundays excepted) for the transportation of Freight and Passengers. Running in connection, at Buffalo, with the **New York Central Railroad, Spaulding's Express, Union Express;** THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY and the Erie Canal. ... **CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.** ... A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

THE NORTHERN Transportation Company OF OHIO, IS PREPARED TO TRANSPORT PROPERTY BETWEEN BOSTON, ALL POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK AND THE WEST, WITH PROMPTNESS, CARE AND DISPATCH. ... **To Chicago and Intermediate Ports.** ...

CENTRAL EXPRESS COMPY Office 50 Lasalle Street, Chicago. ... **CHICAGO AND CRESTLINE TO AND FROM NEW YORK.** The Chicago office is now open and ready to receive freight and packages, which we undertake to forward with dispatch. Time contracts given, and for any delay beyond the time specified. ALL DAMAGES WILL BE PROMPTLY PAID. Special attention will be given to shipments of **Butter, Eggs, and other Perishable Property,** which we will receive at the Depots in this city, and deliver in New York in Spring Wagons. ... W. T. SCOTT, Agent.

1863. THE 1863. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R. 325 Miles Double Track. In order to keep pace with the demands of the travelling public, the managers of this popular route have added many improvements ... THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM **PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA** ... SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM **PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.** ... **FREIGHTS.** ... **LIVE STOCK.** ... H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

Copartnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE ... G. T. GILBERT & Co., of Chicago, was dissolved ...

NOTICE.—The notice in yesterday's Tribune, alleging that the partnership under the name of G. T. GILBERT & Co. ...

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. ...

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1863.

THE CITY.

The Hager Trial.

The important testimony of Mrs. Everett, flatly contradicting every material statement of Mrs. White's testimony, appeared in our yesterday edition, but is unavoidably crowded out this morning by a pressure of telegraphic and other news that would become stale if not now inserted. But the testimony will keep a day without spoiling in the least. We shall insert it in our next issue.

TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—The steamer Sea Bird has changed her time of leaving to Thursday, April 30th. That will be as early as any boat will be able to get through the ice.

GYMNASTIC EXHIBITIONS.—The Chicago Turn-verein will give a great gymnastic performance at Bryan Hall, on the 29th inst., connected with an exhibition of living pictures, pyramidal erections and concert. The Great Western Band will furnish the music, and the most elaborate arrangements are being instituted for the exhibition.

PROBABLE INFANTICIDE.—On Friday evening, some workmen engaged at the corner of Jefferson and Fulton streets, found the dead body of a very young infant, partially concealed in a sewer. Yesterday, Coroner Schmidt held an inquest in the case, and the jury rendered a verdict setting forth that the child came to its death from some cause or causes to the jury unknown.

PHOTOGRAPH.—Shaw, the well known photographer, has taken a splendid picture of the mouth of the river, as it appeared a few days since, upon the arrival of the lower lake fleet. It will be published shortly in Frank Leslie's paper, and will give eastern people a vivid idea of the immense shipping interests of this port. Several copies of the photograph will be printed, also, for circulation in the city.

FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS.—Messrs. Church & Goodman, of this city, have announced that they will publish next May, a book entitled "War Pictures," or "Observations and Experiences of an Army Chaplain in the War of the Southern Rebellion." The author is Rev. J. B. Rogers, Chaplain of the 14th regiment of Wisconsin volunteers, and we have no doubt that it will prove an instructive and interesting book.

☞ Some Sewing Machines have *one* facility only, and others have *two*. Some only stitch, while others stitch and embroider. No intelligent mother will select a Sewing Machine for family use which cannot embroider as well as stitch. Grover & Baker's celebrated premium machine stitches and embroiders so perfectly that it is impossible to tell in which respect the machine excels. These are the only machines that embroider as well as stitch.

LARCENY.—A fellow named Frederick Frich was before the Police Court Saturday, on the charge of stealing a watch, worth $5.00, from John Gerstetter, a saloon keeper on North Clark street. The accused had taken complainant's watch a few days ago for the ostensible purpose of repairing it, he being a professional watch tinker—but unfortunately did not return the time piece to the owner. After an examination before Justice Miller, Frich was held in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the Recorder's Court, and in default of bail was committed.

A DENTAL IMBROGLIO.—An imbroglio promising not to be second in interest to that which is now going on among the clergy at Joliet, is likely to be before the public, shortly, owing to a letter from New York, which appeared in the April number of the *People's Dental Journal*, published in this city, which treads rather unfeelingly on the corns of those whom it is intended to expose. No pistols have been used as yet, and we hope no blood will be shed, save in the legitimate way. So far as we can ascertain, the better class of dentists uphold and sustain the *Journal*, whilst those who think they are hit are kicking up a row.

THE APPOINTMENTS.—The Democracy are on the rampage about the forthcoming appointments by the Mayor, and the scramble for office it is causing. Sheahan wants the City Printing, but "Hove in" prefers to keep him as his private secretary. Sheahan has accepted the position, and is now busy on the Inaugural Message. It is pretty definitely settled that Sherlock, the old book man, will be Comptroller, although his desire was to be appointed Board of Education, Superintendent and teacher of all the public schools. Comisky will be Mayor; Denny Coughlin has applied for the situation of County Clerk, on the ground of having carried the Fifth Ward. Dr. Hahn, who failed to carry his own ward, by a majority of 275, will probably get the appointment of physician to the Bridewell, as soon as there are any inmates, all of them having been released by Sherman, to vote the Democratic ticket. Storey will allow Sherman to sit in his chair. An unusual number of strings have been attached to him to "facilitate business," and he has been thoroughly copper-bottomed. Storey will commence pulling the strings in a few days, when Hove in will exhibit himself.

The Matinee.

The second Philharmonic matinee at Bryan Hall, on Saturday afternoon, was a grand success, and the audience larger and, if possible, more brilliant than on the occasion of the first matinee. The programme, from first to last, embraced unexceptionable pieces—the solemn, majestic chords of Chopin's *marche funebre*, the light, sparkling polka music of Libitsky, the elaborate, artistic, and fascinating waltz music of Strauss, Auber's strange harmonies, and the ever welcome Tannhauser, in which our phlegmatic friend—he of the trombone—outdid himself. There are few better players upon this much abused instrument. Bichl, first violinist, deserves especial mention for his capital playing.

The audience was unusually brilliant, and the various spring styles were captivating in the extreme. Between the delicious polkas, the Hager Imbroglio was the universal theme of talk, and one or two hotel sensations, which we are not at liberty to reveal. Prior to the glorious Tannhauser March there was a slight intermission, in which the pretty young men in the cream colored peg-tops went out and arranged themselves along the sides of the passage way, for the gratification of the ladies.

The Matinees are *the* things to do. They are immensely popular—the emporium of style, and the headquarters of *ton*—and really giving us some splendid music. The entire musical public will thank the managers for these ambrosial afternoons.

Domestic Economy.

A Model Cook should be one that observes faithfully all the minutiae that make up perfection in the processes of baking, boiling, roasting, frying, steaming, broiling, and toasting. There must be economy of fuel, space, time, and supervision. The wood pile melts away rapidly enough with the best of care, and the galloping consumption of the coal bin is a disease incurable and only to be palliated. This is the Model Cook. Perhaps you have such an one in your family. More likely you have not, and disbelieve in the existence of the mundane perfect article. Nevertheless, you may attain something in that direction. Many a lame cuisine owes its chief seat of failure to a poor stove. The Model Cook of the Barstow Stove Company of Providence, Rhode Island, sold by A. R. & G. H. Miller, at 255 and 257 State street, is so named because, as far as stoves can be, this stove will be the adjunct and help of the kitchen department. Review what we have set down as the functions and qualities of the Model Cook, and you will have briefly listed the merits claimed for this stove. Send for one of the neat little pamphlets that the enterprising brothers Miller will hand to you gratis, and you will find Chicago names and high testimonials to its merits, and those merits proven by actual test and use in some of our best Chicago families. We advise all who are in quest of a stove to examine the Model Cook. It is elegant, complete, and perfectly finished in all mechanical details, and in these respects ranks with any stove in the market.

But the stove is, after all, only the centre piece of the kitchen world, and the Messrs. Miller, for six years in their present stand, have enlarged their double store to accommodate their trade, making it one of the largest and most complete Housekeeping Emporiums in this city. Their stock comprises everything in that multifarious line. Water Filters of the Kedzie pattern, thousands of lovers of water "pure and undefiled" know well. Summer will soon be here with its suggestions of ice chests and refrigerators, and finally, reader, the first of May is near at hand and houses are to be furnished and homes secured for the coming year, and this hint which may bring any of our readers into communication with the Miller brothers, will aid in adjusting many domestic questions just [illegible]

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Investigation Committee at Work.

How "Hove In" Sherman was Elected.

The Committee of Investigation, in the matter of election frauds upon the part of the Copperheads, are daily accumulating a mass of evidence which, when complete and set forth in detail, will startle the community. Bribery, fraud, corruption, perjury and downright villainy of the worst description, will be fastened upon the leaders of the bogus Democracy. The Fifth, Sixth and Sixteenth wards were the scene of the major part of the frauds, although in the latter ward, the vigilance of the judges prevented much injury by illegal voting. It is now known that Joliet, Ottawa, Detroit, Palos, Athens, Thornton, Sycamore, La Salle, Racine, Kankakee, Waukegan, Laporte, (Ind.) Michigan City and Madison sent to this city the very scum of their population to vote here; and a more depraved, villainous mob never disgraced a city. They were in our midst for two or three days prior to the election, accomplished their infamous mission, and left by the early morning trains the day after election. The Sixth ward was the principal theatre of their operations. There were no challengers at the polls during the afternoon. The Judges admitted votes without question, and the Copperheads had the field to themselves. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon 500 votes were polled—just seven hours' work. The Copperheads saw that their case was dubious, and then the infamous work began. Wagon loads after wagon loads of drunken rowdies and bullies were sent there, and voted after they had voted at Bridgeport, and so rapidly did they pour in the ballots, that when the polls closed, *over seven hundred votes had been polled in four hours*, which, added to the previous vote, gave just *five hundred more votes than there were voters* in the ward. The Judges, with as much unconcern as men of straw, took in the vote and congratulated themselves that they were doing a wholesale business. And so they were. By their criminal carelessness, the most outrageous frauds were perpetrated without a single remonstrance, and the Union cause suffered a terrible blow in the house of its friends.

In the Fifth ward the most disgraceful scenes occurred. There the Copperheads had the field entirely to themselves, and they made a clean sweep by brow beating and intimidating Union voters by the presence of a drunken, ferocious mob. The same frauds were perpetrated, and there was the same fatal lack of challengers. During the day a band wagon drove up and stopped. The band commenced playing the Star Spangled Banner, and the drunken crowd actually hooted the patriotic anthem, and drove off the wagon. Whiskey flowed freely. As soon as a squad had voted, we are informed, that trains upon the Fort Wayne road brought them down to the city, where wagons were convenient to distribute them through the various wards where their votes were most needed. In the Sixteenth Ward, as we have already intimated, the vigilance of the judges averted the disastrous consequences of the Fifth and Sixth. One of the judges informs us that fifty-five good Copperhead voters were sent away because they refused to take the oath, one drunken individual alleging that he would not take it, *as he had already taken it twice!* Illegal votes can be proven in every ward in the city, and it is not beyond the limits of probability to state that at least 1,500 bogus votes were thus thrown into the ballot-box to defeat the Union ticket.

These are the means by which an unscrupulous party has carried the election. We make these statements that the loyal men of the North, and our soldiers in the field, may understand why Francis C. Sherman is again Mayor of Chicago. In spite of the election results, Chicago is still unconditionally for the Union. The Copperheads have carried the city by fraud, but the people are, in spite of it, with the Government, and for the Government. They still stand by the Administration, and Francis C. Sherman is Mayor of Chicago by virtue of fraud, perjury, and villainy of the deepest dye—not by virtue of the voice of the people.

The Committee are working diligently, and the whole matter will be unraveled. The people are determined no longer to submit to these frauds, and the courts will determine whether Mr. Sherman is Mayor. There is no other way left. If we submit to it now, the voice of the people is powerless in future.

The Staats Zeitung.

In another column we publish a statement from L. Brentano, editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, in relation to a communication in the secesh *Times*, thanking him for assisting the Copperheads in defeating the Union ticket. It will be seen that the editor of the *Zeitung* indignantly repudiates the compliment, and pronounces its assertions to be wholly unfounded and cites the proof of their falsity. We are glad to learn that there is no truth in the reports which he knows have been in circulation among the Republicans, to the same effect as those contained in the communication in question. The *Zeitung* is a paper of large circulation and influence among the German reading population of our city and State, and we are happy to be assured that this old and fearless advocate of freedom stands shoulder to shoulder with the TRIBUNE battling for Liberty and Union. We pass over the last reflection of Mr. Brentano, on the TRIBUNE, for inserting the communication in question, as we presume they were prompted by honest indignation in finding his course towards the ticket, so seriously misunderstood on our part. It would be a serious misfortune to the Union cause if a journal of the standing and circulation of the *Staats Zeitung* should falter in its defence of right and national unity in the present crisis. But we feel confident from what we now know that there is not the least probability of such a thing occurring.

In order that our readers may understand the character of the communication in question, we append it hereto, and at the same time brand its insinuations as false in fact and inference:

Involuntary Aid.

CHICAGO, April 24.

To the Editor of The Chicago Times:

In giving credit to those noble and dauntless German orators and editors who assisted us in bringing the issues properly before our German fellow citizens, and thus contributed to the recent great victory, you have omitted entirely one individual whose exertions contributed no little to the attainment of that great result. I refer to L. Brentano, of the *Staats Zeitung*, whose bold and truthful *expose* of the corruption of the Republican party in the persons of Governor Yates and Lieutenant Governor Hoffman, helped to open the eyes of a large class of his countrymen to the doings of the administration party. Mr. Brentano's influence with a certain class is not to be despised, and his direct and specific charges against his own party have made more democratic votes than almost any other one thing. It is true, his resistance was involuntary, and he still claims to be a Republican, yet it cannot be denied that he has rendered us signal assistance, for which he deserves and should receive credit.

Yours truly,
GERMAN DEMOCRAT.

The Canal Convention.

The Committee on Invitations met last evening, at the rooms of the Mercantile Association—James Robb, esq., in the chair.

Col. Foster (Secretary) remarked that he supposed the committee had determined upon inviting Railroad Superintendents, Presidents, &c., &c. He read a list of prominent merchants of New York, Boston, St. Louis, and other cities, and editors of the largest papers of those places. He also had lists of prominent residents of Iowa, Wisconsin and other States, and asked the committee to instruct him as to the policy he should pursue in the matter of invitations.

Hon. I. N. Arnold thought all the persons named by Col. Foster should be invited. He wanted the Convention to be made as large, numerically, as possible—to embrace all classes, and to make it, in fact, a national affair.

Mr. Arnold corrected an erroneous impression which the reporters had received from his remarks at the last meeting, in relation to the Senators from Iowa. They were not opposed to the canal improvement, but, on the contrary, Senator Harlan had joined in the call, and was one of the warmest friends of the movement. Senator Grimes had not committed himself against it, and it was hoped that he also would throw his influence in its favor.

Mr. Arnold said that this Convention had been called by the Representatives in Congress of some eighteen different States. The gentlemen of this committee certainly would not restrict those persons from inviting whom they may deem proper.

Col. Foster said the committees in Chicago were simply auxiliary to the Convention—appointed to facilitate the business of the Convention, and to extend to prominent gentlemen throughout the country the courtesies which they have a right to expect from the citizens of Chicago. The Railroad Committee had provided, in their circular to the railroad officials, that the certificate of the permanent Secretary, to the effect that the person had been a delegate to the Convention, should [illegible]

entitle such person to his passage at half [illegible] over the roads.

Judge Goodrich offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to issue notices to the Committee on Invitations for a general meeting on Tuesday evening, at the rooms of the Mercantile Association, at 7 o'clock.

The resolution was adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

MEETING OF THE UNION CLUB.

Organization for Future Work.

The regular meeting of the Union Club was held Saturday evening at the hall, corner of Lake and Dearborn street, Col. F. A. Eastman, President, in the chair. The first business which came before the meeting was the matter of organizing the Club for the Presidential election in 1864.

Geo. W. Gage addressed the meeting at some length, and in a spirited manner, urging upon the club the importance of buckling on the armor anew, and preparing for a vigorous and determined struggle in the future. Mr. Gage closed his remarks by submitting to the Club a proposition to change the name of the organization by inserting the word "War," so that the name should read "Union War Club." Under the rules, this proposition was laid over till the next meeting.

Col R. M. Hough being called for, addressed the meeting for a short time, endorsing the sentiments advanced by Mr. Gage, and recommending the co-operation of every member of the club in carrying out the plans adopted. He was in favor of the liberal distribution of suitable documents among the people. If every man would do his duty from this time henceforth, truth would ultimately triumph, and the rebellion would be crushed.

Col. G. S. Hubbard thought that loyal citizens had every reason to take courage and press on in the good cause to which they were devoted. It was the duty of the Club and of every true citizen to stand by the Government in the present crisis, and aid, so far as possible, in the triumph of constitutional liberty and the Union.

Mr. Gage again spoke for a few minutes, reiterating the sentiments expressed by the other speakers, and urged the necessity of earnest undaunted efforts in overcoming the Copperhead influence prevailing in the Northwest.

J. G. Kendall, Esq., of Beloit, Wis., being present, was called upon for a speech, and responded with a few pertinent remarks, which were enthusiastically received. He observed that the news of the late Copperhead triumph in Chicago was received by the citizens of Wisconsin with deep regret; but he was satisfied that it would result in stirring up the loyal men to a greater degree of activity. He was glad to meet so large a number of Union war men in Chicago, and find that they were alive to the great issues now pending. In Wisconsin, nearly all the loyal citizens belonged to some Union organization, and he believed this fact had much to do with their efficiency. He hoped the loyal men of Chicago would appreciate the importance of thorough, systematic organization.

Mr. Dorset thought that the most effectual mode of winning a Union victory at the next Presidential election was by the free distribution of printed documents.

On motion, the Club then adjourned to next Saturday evening.

Supreme Court—Third Grand Division—Ottawa April Term, 1863—First Week.

The Court commenced on Tuesday, the 21st inst., and has been in session during the week. The Judges are the Hon. John Dean Caton, Chief Justice, the Hon. Sidney Breese, and the Hon. Pinckney H. Walker, Associate Justices. Lorenzo Leland is Clerk, and Ebenezer Peck, Reporter.

The number of cases continued from last term was seventy; and up to Friday noon the whole number of civil causes docketed was 244; and of peoples cases seventeen—making total of 261; of which 191 are now cases. These are considerably below the usual numbers. No case will be heard which is docketed after the third day of the term, unless otherwise specially ordered. The first call of the docket stands at No. 82, where the Court will commence on Monday.

Among the distinguished gentlemen in attendance on the Court, we noticed Judges Purple, Wead, Powell, and Merriman of the Peoria Bar; Hon. B. C. Cook, and Judge Leland of Ottawa, Mr. Hazard of Galesburg, and the usual array of accomplished lawyers from this city. Among other matters of interest, we noted the following:

A late act of the Legislature gives the Judges of the Supreme Court a docket fee of $6, in all cases. The Court having intimated that the act applied to People's causes, Mr. Bonney objected, that the act requires such fees to be taxed against and collected from the unsuccessful for the successful party, and because this cannot be done in ordinary peoples' cases, the docket fee could not be required therein. The Court took the matter under advisement, and afterwards, according to an ancient practice of courts of justice, requested the advice of several of its counsellors in the premises, namely: the Hon. Norman H. Purple, the Hon. Evert Van Buren, the Hon. Edwin S. Leland, Charles C. Bonney, Esq., and Wm. C. Grant, Esq., to whom the matter stands referred.

Mr. Emery A. Storrs moved to quash a writ of supercedeas for want of sufficient bond, and upon that motion the Court held that though one of the plaintiffs in a writ of error be an infant or otherwise incompetent, all must sign the bond—but the Court declined to say what the effect of such signing would be; also, that in fixing the security to be taken in such cases the Judge allowing the writ may have regard to the value of any security by heir of judgment or decree, and make allowance accordingly. The Court remarked that these points had not previously come before the Court.

Several other matters of general interest are on the docket, and will be noticed hereafter.

Death of Henry A. Clark, Esq.

We are pained to learn of the sudden death of Henry A. Clark, esq., an esteemed citizen and well-known lawyer of this city. He was attacked with diptheria and died on Thursday evening at his residence, on Adams street near Michigan avenue. This disease was the immediate cause of his death, though he had been in low health for a considerable time, from an organic disease of the heart.

Mr. Clark has, since 1847, been one of our prominent citizens. He was a native of Massachusetts, and a graduate of Williams College, where he was distinguished for those peculiar traits of character and intellect that have distinguished him among us. Not long after coming to this city, he married the daughter of one of our oldest and best known citizens, Gen. Hart L. Stewart, and now she with her little son are left to mourn his loss.

He was, for several years, a prominent member of the Chicago bar, and filled, with credit to himself for two years the office of City Attorney.

But it was not as a lawyer that he was most distinguished. The dry details of the profession were in a measure distasteful to him, and he left it while yet a young man. He was much more widely known and appreciated for his fine social qualities, rare culture and literary taste. For the last twelve years he has been a frequent contributor to the literary and political journals of the day, and those of our readers who are familiar with the Knickerbocker Magazine, will know that some of its rarest gems were from the pen of our deceased friend. He was a ready and elegant writer, both of prose and poetry, and several of his poems have been widely published and much admired. He never wrote for ambition's sake, or desired notoriety, but what fell from his pen was written to beguile an idle hour, or to elucidate or advance some principle. The last years of his life were saddened by disease, and his early death was not wholly unexpected. His ready wit, his quiet humor, often tinged with irony, his rare ability and literary taste, and his social qualities will be long remembered by those who have known him.

Mayor Sherman's Proclamation.

Whereas, the President of the United States has designated and set apart Thursday, the thirtieth day of April, instant, as a day of national humiliation, fasting and prayer: Now, therefore, I, Francis C. Sherman, Mayor of the city of Chicago, do hereby request all citizens of Chicago to abstain, on that day, from their ordinary labors, and business avocations, and, repairing to their respective places of worship, or in their homes, unite in observing the day in a becoming and proper manner, as a national Fast Day.

F. C. SHERMAN, Mayor.

Chicago, April 25, 1863.

THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—It has been found impossible to complete the repairs and cleaning at the library rooms, so as to re-open on Monday. The library will, therefore, remain closed until further notice is given in the daily papers. As delay will be increased by the failure to return books which are now out, it is earnestly requested that every one who has any books belonging to the library will return them at once.

KEEP POSTED ON THE TAX LAW.—Haines' Legal Adviser, published regularly, all decisions and other important information concerning the National Tax Law. Terms, $1.00 a year. Address E. M. HAINES, Chicago, Ill.

GO TO THE BEST.—Go to BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, to get a thorough practical business education.

A Statement from L. Brentano.

To the Editors of the Tribune:

You publish in your issue of Sunday an article from the *Times*, which you call "A Word of Thanks," and which purports to be a communication from a "German Democrat" in reference to the course of the *Staats Zeitung* and its course toward the late city election. Everybody would see that the article in the *Times* was no card of thanks, but a poorly disguised attack upon the *Staats Zeitung* and its editor, for the purpose of breaking down the influence of a German paper amongst the German as well as the American portion of the Republican party. Nevertheless, the TRIBUNE not only publishes the said article, but adds to the *Times* an echo of its own. It speaks of the course of the *Staats Zeitung* toward the Union ticket as having occasioned indignation among Americans as well as German Republicans, and calls it a treacherous stab from a quarter not expected. The circumstance that the TRIBUNE itself says, the motive that actuated the *Zeitung* editor to behave so disgracefully was not understood, should have taught the TRIBUNE to exercise some discretion before it preferred such grave charges against a paper and an editor who has battled for a good while with and for the Republican party. The absence of any motive should have made the TRIBUNE doubtful whether that "card of thanks" in the *Times* was not something quite different from what it appeared to be on its face.

Now, when it is known that there is not an editor of the TRIBUNE, who can read the *Staats Zeitung*, or who of his own knowledge knows the meaning of a single sentence in the paper, to say nothing of the general drift, it must also be known that the course of my paper towards the Union ticket must be very little, if at all, known to the TRIBUNE editors, and their opinion about its "treacherous stand" is worth just nothing. If anybody reads the "card of thanks" in the *Times*, he might suppose that the *Staats Zeitung* during the last city election canvass published articles against Gov. Yates or Lieut. Gov. Hoffman. This is a gross imposition. I, as a member of the House of Representatives in the State Legislature, was on no other terms but those of esteem and respect with both the Governor and his Lieutenant, and in my letters from Springfield to the *Staats Zeitung*, as well as in sundry editorials, the patriotic stand of the Governor and the patriotism of Lieut. Gov. Hoffman, and his ability and energy as presiding officer of the Senate were highly praised and recommended.

It was on April 8th, 1862, that I became sole proprietor and chief editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, and I challenge the editors of the TRIBUNE or any other man to point out one single article in the *Staats Zeitung*, that appeared since that day, and which contains the least attack against Gov. Yates or Lieut. Gov. Hoffman; but I will show not a few articles, written in praise of both these energetic officers.

It is true, before that time Lieutenant Governor Hoffman—and, may be, in connection with him, Governor Yates—were judged rather severely in the *Staats Zeitung*. On April 8th, 1861, I commenced my connection with the *Staats Zeitung*, as an assistant editor, who was hired and employed by Mr. Geo. Schneider, now Collector of Internal Revenue. Mr. Schneider was the chief editor, as he used to call himself; and although not used to write editorial himself, had the sole management and control of the paper. Mr. Schneider was at that time largely interested in the Illinois Savings Bank, whose Vice President he is at the present moment, and at whose directions I had to write articles against the banking house of Hoffman, Gelpcke & Co., which banking house had mostly German customers, while the Illinois Savings Institution was also desirous of having German customers. The banking house of Hoffman, Gelpcke & Co. went down in the stumptail times, and a rather excited and personal strife went on between Lieut. Gov. Hoffman and the *Staats Zeitung*, which was kept up until Mr. Geo. Schneider sold his interest out to me.

Only during the brief absence of Mr. George Schneider, who resided about one week at Elsinore as American Consul, I had the control of the *Staats Zeitung*, and for a short time after he Mr. Schneider's return to Chicago. I had to abstain entirely from the editorial part of the paper on an account of an entire incompatibility of our political views.

The fact that the "card of thanks" refers to attacks upon Lieut. Gov. Hoffman and Gov. Yates, through the *Staats Zeitung*, and pretends that these attacks had influenced many Germans at the present election, shows conclusively that there is some other disguised motive for publishing this imposition. In regard to the stand which was taken by the *Staats Zeitung* during the last campaign, the paper which was the first to bring out Mr. Bryan as a candidate, speaks best for itself. I shall conclusively silence these libels and insinuations by my articles themselves. I shall have them all translated for publication in the TRIBUNE. As a matter of professional courtesy, if not in consideration of common honesty and fair play, you will permit a cotemporary, committed like your paper to the great cause of the country, of justice and human liberty and fighting, as well as you, the battle of loyalty against rebellion South and treason North, to speak for itself to *your* readers, whom you have misled and to whom you have misrepresented the *Staats Zeitung* through no other medium. To that I trust the entire vindication of my paper and myself as to the Union ticket. The Republicans of Chicago have a right to know the course of a paper claiming to be of their party.

But they ought also to understand the origin and motive of this attack. The article of the *Times* is an imposition; it is not the emanation of a German Democrat, but is directly or indirectly the product of a small clique of political conspirators in our own party, and, no doubt, the article was concocted by them and put forth through the *Times* for the express purpose of being reproduced in the TRIBUNE. Their design that the *Staats Zeitung* is to be destroyed, suspected, proscribed, and denounced, with the view of shaking and ultimately of destroying the confidence of the party—German and American—in the paper. Is it not a strange coincidence that the German secesh paper has republished the *Times'* card of thanks in a manner to hoax the *Staats Zeitung*?

I was sick in bed when the agitation of the $300 clause of the Conscription Act was at fever heat. As soon as I was able to resume my editorial task, I cried day after day, by my articles, to soothe the agitated feelings of my countrymen, in spite of the remonstrances of my friends, who feared that such a cause might result in a pecuniary loss, but I did not care about such a personal danger when my country was in danger, and now I get my reward through the columns of the TRIBUNE, which republishes articles against my loyalty from the *Times*. I will say in addition that not only the *Staats Zeitung* as a paper thoroughly and heartily committed to the support of the Union Ticket, but my partner, Mr. Hesing, Mr. Rapp, editor of the *Staats Zeitung* and myself, all took the field and spoke for it at meetings through the city, which other editors have not done.

L. BRENTANO.

Chicago, April 26th, 1863.

NOTES ON DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS—No. 5.

By I. Winslow Ayer, M. D.

THROAT AND LUNG INSTITUTE,
ROOMS 12 AND 13, MCCORMICK'S BUILDING,
Cor. Randolph and Dearborn streets.

We have spoken of the various diseases of the Throat, and have seen that they originate generally from some local cause, and for the greater part consist of inflammation of the membrane lining the nasal cavities and the throat, windpipe, and its divisions in the lungs, to which we give the name of Bronchial Tubes. Having a common origin, they differ only in location, and as we have said already, a simple catarrh or common sore throat may be the harbinger of lung complaints.

The constitutional difference between Tubercular and Bronchial Consumption is this—the tubercular type is usually attended, in its origin, by a tolerably good state of the digestive functions, in connection with bad assimilation, while the bronchial form generally has its round that [illegible] in connection with bad digestion, but healthful assimilation. In the former case food is well digested; the pabulum is properly prepared, but the nutritive arteries do not use it for renewing the tissues. In the latter case the digestion is bad, the pabulum poorly prepared, but the reconstructive vessels, under the control of a well developed system of organic forces, use it to the best advantage.

Here is found the explanation of the fact that so many persons really suffering from bronchial affections, which will, if left to themselves, terminate fatally, show to the common observer no special indications of disease; they may be in good flesh, their weight not diminished, and their friends have little sympathy with them, from the very fact that they are ignorant of the patient's suffering and danger.

It is not an unusual thing for persons thus afflicted to be complimented upon their appearance, even though suffering extremely from disease. It happens that before the fatal close, tubercular patients usually become afflicted more or less with bad digestion, and bronchial patients with defective assimilation, so that in the end they present us with much the same class of symptoms.

The diseases to which the throat is liable, as we have seen, are various, and to determine their true character and stage of progress requires a practiced eye and nice discrimination. Hence the necessity of consulting a physician devoted to this specialty. The usual practice of burning the throat with caustics cannot be too openly or severely condemned. The effect of sponging the throat with nitrate of silver, for this is the article more generally used than any other, is often to destroy or impair the sensibility of the membrane, and however palliative a solution of this kind may at first prove, the secondary effects are decidedly detrimental in very many cases, and we have known several instances to be followed with the most melancholy results. The fact that the caustic is indicated in a certain case is no more important than to determine the strength of the solution to be employed. A certain grade of inflammation which would readily yield by the application of a certain strength, would be materially aggravated by a stronger or weaker solution. Thus it will be seen that nitrate of silver, though in very general use, is an agent which can not be indiscriminately employed without the greatest hazard.

By the Ærian practice the remedy is conveyed directly to the diseased part. Consumption is a general disease, requiring constitutional treatment, but it has also a local development in the lungs—in the form of albuminous tumors (tubercles), and then after the softening, breaking down and discharge of these in the shape of ulcerous cavities, which devour the lungs. It is, therefore, of the highest importance to apply a remedy directly to the local disease.

Both in tubercular disease and bronchitis the bronchial tubes almost always suffer some particular change. The mucous membrane is generally softened; sometimes the tubes become enlarged throughout their whole length, so that many of them, from the size of a quill, reach the size of a glove finger. Sometimes the straining produced by coughing causes the tubes to be enlarged at some point forming the sac, which is generally filled with offending fluid. Again, a tubercle will press against a tube so as to flatten it, and the air drawn laboriously through it produces a high or low note, according to the size. These causes which produce such changes may, in most cases, be removed entirely by the new remedies of the Ærian practice.

The lungs have an immense absorbing surface, and by this new method we may bring a gaseous medicine in contact with the whole mass of blood within two minutes; and if we consider that medicine in the gaseous state acts more powerfully than in the fluid state, we may judge something of the immense effect that may be produced in this way.

At another time we shall speak of the process of tuberculia disease, but now have only space to remark the great importance of patients who may be suffering from either catarrh, throat or bronchial affections, or have reason to apprehend consumption from any cause, to avail themselves of the present season and apply such medication as gives rational promise of complete restoration to health, so that upon the advent of another autumn and the chilly blasts of winter they may not exclaim "the summer is passed, and the harvest is ended and we are not saved."

☞ When requiring medical aid—such as Dr. James renders, viz: Diseases of the skin and blood, organic weaknesses, nervous debility, &c., all are advised to apply to Dr. James and receive the consolation of hope, and the prospect of a speedy cure, which he is so well enabled to give. In this speciality Dr. James has been practising in New Orleans for fifteen years, and the medical faculty and press of that country say he has no superior. Dr James' office is now permanently located at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, where he can be consulted from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. except Sunday, when he may be found in the forenoon. The following editorial is from the New Orleans *Delta* of December 21, 1860:

"NOTE MORE PARTICULARLY.—There is no physician in our rather extended acquaintance in the profession, who is more capable, and surely none has gained so enviable a reputation in the treatment of special diseases, than Dr. James, 82 Custom House street. The doctor has made so many wonderful and speedy cures that it is not to be wondered at that his office is so often filled with unfortunates, who come to him as a dernier resort, having full faith in his skill and experience. It is astonishing that so many will allow themselves to be trifled with by physicians who have never made this special disease a study, and who prescribe the same remedy for all cases. Dr. James has spent years in perfecting himself in this peculiar line, and is as perfect as can be."

Remember Dr. James office and parlors are 86 Randolph street. Separate rooms, and all consultations inviolable.

SCHOOL OF TRADE, J. Dyhrenfurth, Principal—a practical institution, recommended by the business men of Chicago.

☞ The Preparatory Class of the School of Trade [illegible] them to support themselves.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 25, 1863.

The demand for money is steadily increasing; but the supply is still ample. Mercantile and commission houses, dealers and operators of all kinds are making arrangements for the spring trade, and under the brightening prospects of active and profitable use for all their capital, bankers seem decidedly cheerful. Borrowers have an abundance of the right kind of collaterals, and prospects on all sides for business are all that can be desired.

New York exchange shows signs of weakness at former quotations, though as yet no concessions to our knowledge are made. The current rates are ¼ premium buying, and ½ selling. Bankers will not buy at the rate any more than will supply the immediate wants of their customers. One house as frequently noticed, buys at par and sells at ½ premium.

Operators in gold must always look to the late dispatches published at the close of this article, for the latest price of gold in Wall street. It seldom agrees with the figures here given. Private dispatches to-day gave the rates in New York 153, 153¼ and the closing at the second board, 154. The brokers here paid 150@151@151½, the latter towards the close. They did not seem disposed to buy largely near the closing rate, and hold till Monday morning. The sudden rise in Wall street was looked upon by many as a gilded bait to catch gudgeons. Monday morning's dispatches will determine the truth of this surmise.

The price of silver was 135@140; Canada currency 145; Indiana State Bank and Kentucky, 103@103.

A MEDLEY.—Nowhere else on the face of the earth would so ragged a currency, and one so mixed and almost incomprehensible as we have at the West be tolerated. The variety of bills one receives in the ordinary course of business is curious and wonderful. Let the rags be driven home by the people refusing to take them, and let "green-backs" be substituted, we repeat for the hundredth time.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, April 25, 1863.

STOCKS—*Second Board*—Better and fairly active.

C. & R. I.	94¾	Erie pfd.	100
A. & T. H. pfd.	90½	Harlem	69½
M. & P. Du C.	48⅝	Harlem, pfd.	90
C. & A. pfd.	89	Mich Cent.	104½
P. Ft. W. & C.	65¼	M. S.	62
C. & N. W.	25¼	M. S. gtd.	105
A. & T. H.	43¼	Tenn. 6s	60
C. & Tol.	105⅜	Missouri 6s	61¼
Gal. & Chi.	91½	California 7s	130
C & P.	75	C. & P. 4th bds	82
Ill. C. scrip	94½	M. S. s. f.	118
Pacific Mail	189	C. & N. W 2d	81
N. Y. C.	116¾	T. & W 1st	104
Erie	81⅜	T. & W. 2d.	94½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Government stocks firm.

U S 6s '81 coups.	108¼	U. S. 1 yr cert.	99⅝
7-30 T. Notes 105¾@106			

MONEY—Easy; large supply of capital seeking investment.

Sterling Exchange firmer, with more doing at 166@168 for first-class bills.

Gold firmer—opening at 51½, and advancing to 54½, and closing irregular at 53@53½.

Total exports of specie to-day, $535,943.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 25, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. bris.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Brl'y. bu.
Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	....	....	9500	....	....	....
G & C U R R	1838	9534	5504	15632	98	427
R I R R	200	1400	16100	1500	700	....
Ill C R R	1216	4900	11850	5400	350	350
C B & Q R R	826	4697	18833	3678	375	....
N W R R	794	7025	3800	5918	....	....
A & St L R R	80	334	7135	....	....	....
Total	3854	27690	71422	32138	1523	787

	Grass Seed. lbs.	Hides. lbs.	High-w'es. brls.	Live Hogs. No.	Dre'd Hogs. No.	Beef. C'tle. No.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	670	5310	50	180	....	266
R I R R	....	5880	....	266	....	386
Ill C R R	....	10200	50	960	....	278
C B & Q R R	....	2110	....	1150	....	504
N W R R	....	230	....	....	....	....
A & St L R R	....	22265	....	780	....	687
Total	670	45995	100	3133	....	2221

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour bris.	Wheat bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Barl'y bu.
Buffalo	....	....	195875	22000	....	....
Oswego	....	....	20500	....	....	....
Port Colborne	....	13750	21000	....	....	....
Kingston	....	13000	....	....	....	....
Collingwood.	700	....	500	....	25	....
Total	700	26750	237875	22000	25	....

The receipts of Produce to-day embraced 3,854 brls flour, 27,690 bu wheat, 71,422 bu corn, 32,138 bu oats, 1,523 bu rye, and 787 bu barley. The shipments by lake were 700 brls flour, 26,750 bu wheat, 237,875 bu corn, 22,000 bu oats, and 25 bu rye.

There was a good attendance on 'Change, and under the improvement in gold in New York, the general produce markets were more active and prices a shade higher.

The demand for Wheat was brisk, and the full prices of yesterday were paid—with liberal sales of No 1 Spring at $1.18@1.19; No 2 Spring, 99c@1.04; and Rejected Spring at 79@83c. There is a difference of 2@4c per bushel between Spring Wheat in South and that in North Side houses—the latter being considered the best quality. Winter Wheat was held for an advance, and we have no transactions to report.

There was rather more inquiry for Flour, and the market was more active, but at former prices—Spring extras selling at $5 40@5.60, and good superfine brands at $4.00.

There was a good demand for Corn by shippers, and prices advanced ½@¾c ₱ bushel—with sales of about 150,000 bushels, at 49½@50c for River Mixed afloat; 47½@48c for Mixed Corn in store; and 45½c for Rejected in store—the market closing steady and firm.

Oats were in but limited request and the market suffered a decline of 1c ₱ bushel—opening at 60½c for No. 1, and closing at 59@59½c—the inside figure for receipts expiring to-day. Rejected Oats were sold at 55½@56c in store. Rye was in good request and firm, but not very active—light sales being made at 74c for No. 1 in store—and by sample on track. Barley was in good demand and firm. Highwines were sold at 38½@39c—an advance of ½@1c since yesterday.

Timothy Seed was more active, with sales at $1.40@1.65. Flaxseed was in good request at $2.40@2.50 for medium to fair quality. Hungarian Grass Seed was sold at $1.25. The demand, however, is very high, and the market dull. Clover is neglected and dull.

In Provisions we have to report a quiet and heavy market. To-day a lot of 1,128 brls M. O. Pork was sold at $12.00, and 100 brls Mess Pork at $13.00; but there is no inquiry whatever for Bulk Meats, Shoulders being offered at 3½c loose, without buyers. Yellow Grease was sold at 6½c.

The market for Butter is well supplied, and prices are steady at 18@22c—the latter being only for the very best roll. Eggs are in more active request by packers, and sales to-day were made mostly at 8c. Beans are in good request, with sales of fair quality at $2.25.

There was a good demand for vessels to load today, (to save ½c storage) and rates of freight were firmer, with engagements at 8c for Wheat, 7c for Corn, and 5½c for Oats to Buffalo.

"Some" Cattle.

John Adams sold to-day to Morris, Rinneman & Waixell one yoke of working oxen, weighing 5,200 lbs., for $550.00. They were raised by J. P. Roe, Waukeshaw city, Wis., and shipped by G. N. Lyman, Ripon, Wis. They are "hard to beat."

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

On and after to-day boats drawing four feet eight inches water will be cleared at Bridgeport.

Illinois Cotton offered on 'Change.

To-day a sample of 400 lbs. Illinois Cotton, from Carbondale, was offered for sale by S. C. Hutchings & Co. The quality was pronounced fully equal to that grown in Tennessee. It was held at 70c per lb.

St. Louis Markets—April 24.

Wheat dull. Corn neglected. Oats lower—75@76½c. Bulk shoulders sold at 3c. Hungarian seed $1.25.

Ocean Freights at New York—April 24.

Are very dull and prices are lower. To Liverpool, 100 boxes bacon at 17s 6d; by a foreigner, 300 brls lard at 5s; per steamer, 21,000 bu corn at 5½d, in bulk; 150 tres lard at 27s 6d; 50 hhds tobacco at 30s; 500 boxes cheese, and 200 do bacon at 27s 6d; and 70 tons provisions at p. n. t. To London, by a foreigner, 1,500 brls flour at 2s; and 20 tres lard, per steamer, at 25s. To Glasgow, per steamer, 7,000 bu corn at 7½d. To Rotterdam, 500 brls flour at 2s 6d. A British brig was chartered for Cork and orders with grain at 11d, bulk.

New York Leather Market—April 23.

Hemlock Sole still rules very dull; and in order to effect sales holders are obliged to submit to a decline of ½@1c ₱ lb on all grades. We quote nominally at 27@29c for Middle Weights, Orinoco, California, and Rio Grande, and Buenos Ayres 25@27½c for light Weights do; and 26½@27½c for Heavy Weights do. Oak Tanned is in moderate demand at about former rates. The supply of Slaughter Upper in rough is moderate; and for this a good demand prevails.

The National Bank Act.

SANDUSKY, O., April 23.—Moss Bros., bankers in this city, have filed the necessary papers for a bank under the national act. They are to start with a capital of $100,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $300,000.

Government Contracts.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—The following Government contracts were made to-day:—H. B. Coggeshall, 100,000 pounds of sugar, at 12.49c; A. H. Covert, of Chicago, 500 bbls new extra mess pork, at $14.68.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

☞ *All grain sold "in store" is reported in this market report as subject to the storage, which is paid by the buyer, exclusive of the price paid for the grain to the seller. When a transaction is made in which the seller pays the storage, it is reported "f. o. b." or "free of storage." All flour sales are quoted as "delivered," unless otherwise stated.*

SATURDAY EVENING, April 25, 1863.

FREIGHTS—Vessels in good demand and rates firmer. The engagements were as follows:—To BUFFALO—Schrs Moselle and Jura, wheat, at 8c; Schrs Sweepstakes and Bangalore, corn, at 7c; [illegible] oats, at 5½c, and deck load of provisions at 40c. PORT COLBORNE:—Schr Kimball, corn, at 7c. To KINGSTON:—Schr W. F. Allen, corn at 11½c.

By propeller—5,000 brls flour to New York, [illegible] p. t. The general rates are:—$1.20 to New York and $1.36 to Boston.

FLOUR—Received, 3,854 brls; shipped, 700 brls. Market more active. Sales:—340 brls "Lockport Hydraulic" Spring Extra, for delivery next week, at $5.60; 200 brls "Dillinger's Best," and 100 brls "Genesco" on p. t.; 300 brls fair Spring Extra at $5.42½; 100 brls Spring Superfine at $4.00.

CORN MEAL—10 tons Coarse in bulk on track at $19.

BRAN—10 tons Bran in bulk at $12.50 on track.

WHEAT—Received, 27,690 bu; shipped, 26,750 bu. Markets more active and a shade higher. Sales were as follows: 3,000 bu No 1 Spring (in H. & Co's) at $1.19; 3,000 bu do at $1.18½; 5,000 bu do at $1.18; 6,000 bu do (in H M's) at $1.18; 400 bu do in A & Co's) at $1.19; 24,000 bu No 2 Spring (in North Side houses) at $1.03; 3,000 bu do (in Munger's) at $1.04; 1,000 bu do (in same house) at $1.03½; 5,000 bu do (in Newberry's) at $1.03; 5,000 bu do (in A L & Co's) at $1.03; 6,000 bu do (in A L & Co's) at $1.02; 5,000 bu do at $1.02; 800 bu do (in S B & Co's) at 90c; 3,600 bu Rejected Spring (in North Side houses) at 80c; 400 bu do (in S B & Co's) at 79c. *By Sample*, 300 bu choice milling Spring in bags at $1.20; 400 bu Condemned Spring on track at 60@60c.

CORN—Received, 71,422 bu; shipped, 237,875 bu. Market active and ½@¾c per bushel higher. Sales: 5,000 bu River Mixed afloat at 50c; 5,000 bu Red Mixed afloat at 50½c; 5,000 bu Mixed Corn at at 50c f. o. b.; 65,000 bu do in store at 48c; 5,000 bu do at 47½c; 45,000 bu do (short receipts in South Side houses, and fresh receipts in North Side houses) at 47½c; 4,000 bu Rejected Corn in store at 45½c.

OATS—Received, 32,138 bu; shipped, 22,000 bu. Market dull and 1c lower. Sales: 600 bu No 1 in store at 60½c; 2,000 bu do at 60c; 3,000 bu do at 59½c; 12,000 bu do (receipts expiring to-day) at 59c; 800 bu Rejected in store at 56c; 2,500 bu do at 55½c. *By Sample*—119 bags Rejected at 65c, including burlaps; 100 bu at 60c on track.

RYE—Received, 1,523 bu; shipped, 25 bu. Market firm, with a good demand. Sales: 400 bu No 1 in store at 74c. *By Sample*—281 bags and 400 bu on track at 74c.

BARLEY—Received, 787 bu. Market firm. Sales: 80 sks good at $1.25; 50 sks do at $1.25; 60 sks fair at $1.10; 47 sks common at $1.07—all on track.

HIGHWINES—Active and ½@1c higher. Sales: 220 brls last night and 280 brls to-day at 39c; 50 brls at 38½c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 80@82c per gal.

FLAX SEED—40 bags and 30 bushels fair quality at $2.50; 20 bushels common at $2.40. Demand still good.

TIMOTHY SEED—Sales: 3 bags prime at $1.65; 8 bags do at $1.50; 3 bags medium quality at $1.40. Demand more active.

HUNGARIAN SEED—60 bushels and 40 bags choice at $1.25. Demand light and market dull.

CLOVER SEED—In good supply and dull at $6.00.

MESS PORK—100 brls city at $13.00; 1,128 brls city M. O. Pork at $12.00.

BULK MEATS—Very dull and heavy. Shoulders offered at 3½c without buyers.

PICKLED MEATS—150 bls sweet pickled hams at $18¼.

LARD—Dull and neglected. Sales: 50 pkgs country kettle at 9c.

GREASE—70 pkgs Yellow Grease at 6½c.

TALLOW—City is held at 9½@10c, without buyers. Country tallow, 9c.

HIDES—Market quiet. Sales; 74 Dry Flint Hides at 18c; 33 extra choice Green Salted at 8½c; 40 do at 8½c. We quote:

Dry Flint Hides	17½@18
Dry Salted	13 @14
Green Salted	8 @8½
Green Country	@7
Calf and Kip Skins	10 @11½

SALT—Dull and drooping. Sales:—70 brls Saginaw Fine at $1.60 delivered on cars.

COOPERAGE—300 Lard Tierces at $1.50 at store.

BROOM CORN—119 bales fair quality at $72.50. The market is dull.

BEANS—60 bu and 3 hds fair quality at $2.25. Prime are in demand at $2.50.

BUTTER—Demand fair and market steady at 18@22c for good to choice Roll, and 15@16c for firkin. Sales:—700 lbs Roll at 19c.

EGGS—In better demand by packers, and market ½c higher. Sales, 65 brls at 8c, by the market; 10 brls do in prime shipping order at 9c.

POULTRY—Chickens are plenty and dull at $1.75@2.00 per doz; Turkeys 9c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—Dull and neglected. Prime Neshannocks and Pink-eyes are held at 80@85c, and there are no purchasers at over 75c. Common mixed grades are dull at 50@60.

LUMBER—Three cargoes of good mill run lumber, from Ludington's Mills, Menominee River, to arrive in June, at $14.00.

SHINGLES—Cargo of Rogue River shaved shingles, to arrive next week, at $3.50.

SUGARS—The market is firm and the demand active. We quote:

New Orleans fair to choice	11½@13
Porto Rico—Fair to prime	11 @12½
Cuba—Fair to prime	11½@11¾
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated	15½@15½
White A	14½@14½
Yellow B	13½@13½
Yellow C	13 @13¼
Extra B	14 @14½
Extra C	13½@13¾

COFFEES—Are firm and in good demand at 32½@34½c for common to prime Rio.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending April 25, 1863.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city during the past week, ending to-day, compare as follows:

	Beeves. No.	Hogs. No.
Week ending April 25	5,539	10,734
Week ending April 18	4,923	10,212
Week ending April 11	6,972	19,198
Week ending March 28	6,452	16,072
Week ending March 21	5,236	18,249
Week ending March 14	5,136	15,905
Week ending March 7	5,464	13,298
Week ending Feb. 28	5,090	15,501
Week ending Feb. 21	6,116	19,389

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs. ₱ 100 lbs
Mich. Cent. & Mich. South. large cars	$50	30 cts
Cars of 210 feet	45	30 "
Michigan Central, small cars	40	30 "

TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Mich. Cent. & Mich. South. large cars	$85	53 cts
Cars of 210 feet	73	53 "
Michigan Central, small cars	65	53 "
Fort Wayne cars, 224 feet	77	53 "

TO PITTSBURGH.

Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. cars of 224 feet	$72	50 cts
Michigan Southern, large cars	80	50 "
do do cars of 200 feet	68	50 "

Rates to Dunkirk, $5 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, 2½c ₱ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The following table shows the source of supply and the number transported by the various railroads:

	Cattle.		Cattle.
Gal & Chi U R R	232	C B & Q R R	2,255
Chi & R I R R	548	North W R R	223
Ill Central R R	92	Alton & St L R R	1,163

The total receipts of Beef Cattle at all the yards for the week ending to-day amount, according to the daily reports posted on 'Change, to 5,559 head. This is 616 head more than last week, and 1,348 more than the corresponding week of last year. In addition to this, there must be added some 300 Stillers, which were driven in from the various distilleries in the outskirts of the city, making in all about 6,000 head.

THE OPENING OF THE MARKET.

The market opened on Thursday morning with every indication of an advancing tendency—there being only a light run of cattle on the yard, and private advices giving a better tone to the East Trade opened brisk, and continued so till Friday evening, in which time prices advanced fully ¼c per lb. There were a good many premium droves from the central part of this State and Iowa, also a few from Wisconsin, which brought extreme outside prices, ranging from 5¼@5½c; but the bulk of the offerings were from good to extra, which sold at a range of $4.50@5.25. There were several droves left over, as the owners were holding out for higher figures.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Contrary to all expectations, the market opened dull and dragging, and continued so throughout the day, while the advance gained yesterday was entirely lost. A combination of circumstances produced this effect. A telegram was received early this morning, stating that the market in Albany had suffered a further decline—that upwards of 6,000 head were being shipped from Buffalo and the Suspension Bridge to New York, and that the receipts here were much larger than anticipated. The Government contractors, seeing the "scare" of the shippers, held back, hoping for a greater decline. The market closed heavy and dull at the following quotations—a large number being left over unsold:

We give closing prices as follows:

Premium	$5.00@5.25
Extra shipping beeves	4.40@4.75
Good	4.00@4.20
Medium	3.50@3.85

[We regret to learn of the death of Jacob Wishard, a well known drover of this State, who died at his residence, Prairie City, on Wednesday morning last, of inflammatory rheumatism, leaving a widow and eight children to mourn his loss. Deceased was highly respected by his fellow drovers.]

DROVE NOTES.

We give some of the principle sales during the week. A large number were sold by the head on an estimated average, and all will justify our quotations.

Roseberry & Wilson sold Morris, Rinneman & Waixel 47 head fair State steers, estimated at 8 cwt net, at 73.00 per head.

Andrew sold same firm 141 head very good State steers, estimated at 1,460 lbs, at $70.00 per head.

The same firm bought 32 head medium steers, estimated at 1,000 lbs, at $48.00 per head.

Bothwell sold Dakin 32 steers, fed by Jesse Funk, of Bloomington, estimated at 1,250 lbs, at $67.00.

Groves sold Morris, Rinneman & Waixel 73 head, estimated at 8 cwt net, at $70.00 ₱ head.

Groves sold Morris, Rinneman & Waixell 77 head very good State steers, averaging 1,308 lbs, at $68.00 ₱ head.

Northrop sold Miller & Co. 15 head, averaging 1,145 lbs, at $5.00.

Ferris sold Hastings & Co. 32 head, averaging 1,145 lbs, at $4.70.

Gregory Sold McPherson 18 head, averaging 1,275 lbs, at $4.85.

Morris, Rinneman & Waixell, sold McPherson 106 head, averaging 1,140 lbs, at $5.00.

St. John sold Burnside & Co. 17 head, averaging 1,162 lbs, at $4.25.

St. John sold Gibbs 18 head, averaging 1,116 lbs, at $5.00.

Andrews sold Moore 16 head, averaging 1,257 lbs, at $4.55.

Taylor sold Spencer & Co. 59 head, estimated to average 1,500 lbs, at $90.00.

Morrison sold Rubel & Hyman 15 head, averaging 1,100 lbs, at $4.00.

Bowell & Place sold Sylvester 46 head premium State steers, averaging 1,325 lbs, at $5.50.

Coles sold Morris, Rinneman & Waixell 35 head premium state steers, estimated at 1,350 lbs at $82.00 per head.

Davidson sold same firm 128 head good shipping beeves on terms not made public.

Pyatt sold same firm three show beeves from Pyatt county for $465.00.

Hipsley sold Coates 14 head, averaging 1,594 lbs, at $5.25.

Adams sold Hoffman 100 head fair state steers, averaging 1,013 lbs, at $4.20.

Turner sold Morris, Rinneman & Waixell 76 head premium state steers, averaging 1,086 lbs, at $5.15.

Morris, Rinneman & Waixell sold Hyman & Co. 76 head fair grade cattle, estimated at 1,150 lbs, at $4.85.

Morris & Co sold Hoffman 12 head rough steers and cows, averaging 1,150 lbs, at $3.75.

Mills sold Robinson & Quinn 12 very good shipping beeves, averaging 1,310 lbs, at $5.25.

Mills sold Hastings 29 head rough steers and cows, averaging 908 lbs, at $3.50.

Boyce & Hale sold Hoffman 20 head, averaging 963 lbs, at $4.02½.

Hyman & Ruble sold Hoffman 19 head cows and rough steers, averaging 984 lbs, at $3.70.

Orsmon sold Webb 57 head, averaging 1,300 lbs, at $4.50.

Page sold Hyman & Ruble 16 head very fine state steers, estimated at 1,300 lbs, at $5.15; 38 head medium, estimated at 1,100 lbs, at $4.60.

Robins sold Rosenheim 50 head very fine state steers, averaging 1,420 lbs, at $5.12½.

Gardner sold Rosenheim 12 head same grade, averaging 1,280 lbs, at $5.12½.

Clark & High sold Hyman & Ruble 32 prime steers fed in Iroquois county, Wis., estimated at 1,500 lbs, at $5.25.

Copp sold same parties 37 head same grade, from same county, same estimate, at same price.

Hyman & Hirsch sold 29 prime stillers fed by James King of Lodi, Iroquois county, at $5.00.

Morris, Rinneman & Waixell sold Campbell 10 head premium steers, at $95.00 per head.

Reed sold Quinn 29 head premium state steers, averaging 1,560 lbs, at $5.00.

Webb sold Hyman & Co. 32 head fair grade steers, averaging 1,144 lbs, at 4.75.

Vaughn and Sherwood sold same firm 100 head, estimated at 1,250 lbs, at $64.00 per head.

HOGS—The total receipts of Live Hogs at all the yards for the week ending to-day amount to 10,734. This is 579 more than last week, and 920 more than the corresponding week last year.

There has been a good demand during the week for all grades, for the Philadelphia and New York markets, and prices have advanced fully 10c per 100 lbs on the bulk of the sales, although prime lots have brought no higher prices to-day than this day week.

We quote:

Stocked lots	$4.50@4.95
Medium	[illegible]
Common	3.90@4.10

We give a few sales:

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
239	231	4.50	58	170	4.20
108	251	4.40	67	261	$4.65
103	252	4.65	89	210	4.50
60	194	4.40	62	197	4.50
115	196	4.40	75	240	4.10
41	240	4.40	47	220	4.60
271	227	4.75	230	269	4.80
40	175	4.00	219	260	4.68

Government Contracts.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, April 25, 1863.

Government contracts were awarded to-day as follows: Pork, 10,800 brls mess and prime mess at $14.60@15.79; bacon, 2,000,000 lbs at $7.70@7.90; rice, 1,350,000 lbs East India at $6.00@6.35; coffee, 200,000 lbs green Rio in brls and sacks at $32.10@32.30; 200,000 lbs roasted in brls at $35, and 300,000 lbs roasted and ground at $36.70; sugar, 1,600,000 lbs Muscovado at $11.20, and 4,500 brls New Orleans at $12.45@12.60.

San Francisco Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.

General Trade is dull.
CANDLES—Lower. Sales at 17½c for Boston.
SYRUPS—Higher; 2,000 kegs sold at 46½c.
WHISKY—3 0 brls sold at 47½c.
SUGAR—Crushed, 18c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, April 25, 1863.

FLOUR—Unchanged.
WHEAT—Advanced 1c.
FREIGHTS—Quiet and unchanged.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 25, 1863.

COTTON—More active and firmer, 60c for middling upland.

FLOUR—Scarcely so active. Prices:—without decided change.

WHISKY—Opened dull and closed firmer and more active at 42@43½c. Sales:—300 brls in bond at 44c.

GRAIN—Wheat continues quiet, with small sales of winter, amber western and Jersey at $1.70@1.71; white Michigan at $1.85. The nominal quotations for delivery in all ways to 15th June, are at $1.45@1.50 for Milwaukee club; $1.52@1.67 for winter red and amber western. Corn closes 1@2c better, with a good demand at 86@90c for sound; unsound 83@87. Oats in good request at 86@88c.

GROCERIES—Sugar steady, with a fair demand. Molasses quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork less active and scarcely so firm. Lard scarcely so firm, with less doing. Sales at 9½@10½c, and 250 kegs at 11½.

New York Carpet Trade.

There has been more activity in the carpet trade, but most of the domestic manufacturers have been compelled to grant concessions from previous quotations. The Lowell Company have reduced their prices to $1.50 for three-ply, $1.25 for extra superfine, and $1.15 for superfine. We omit quotations for all other kinds, as the price lists are all to be revised on Monday. English goods have sold more freely, and previous prices have been sustained. We quote Crossley's velvets at $2.75@3 00; tapestries $1.65, and other kinds of tapestries $1.50. Mattings have been more active, and there is no essential change in the market value. We quote 4-4 white manking at 33½@35; checked do at 37½@40, 4-4 white Gowqua, 37@40, and checked do 42½@45.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.......April 25.

Steamer Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Steam Tug Monitor, Greenhalgh, Green Bay, light.
Prop Ontonagon, Evans, Goderich, 263 bls fish and sundries.
Prop Montgomery, Lillies, Sarnia, 400 bls fish.
Bark Hans Crocker, Moore, Peshtigo, 275 m lumber.
British Bark Mary Jane, McDonald, Dalhousie, light.
Brig Globe, Frederickson, Oswego, 2,500 bags of salt.
Schr St. Lawrence, Therkauff, Sheboygan, 75 cds wood.
Schr Racine, Williamson, Grand Haven, 165 m lumber.
Scr Adriatic, Palmer, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber, 10 m lath, 38 cds wood, 85 bls fish.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Finnigan, Wilkisons Pier 60 cds wood.
Schr St. Paul, Mosher, Presque Isle, light.
Schr Eveline Bates, Peterson, Cleveland, 350 ton coal.
Schr Wm F. Allen, Boyle, Oswego, 800 bls salt.
Schr Echo, Craby, Buffalo, 20 ton coal.
Schr Magnet, Merkel, Holland, 60 cds wood.
Schr C. J. King, Guyles, Cleveland, 430 ton coal.
Schr Oliver Culver, Wheaton, Bay City, 150 m lumber.
Schr Oswaco, Mekee, Detroit, 175 m lumber.
Schr St. Andrew, Norris, Presque Isle.
Schr Sea Star, Higby, White Lake, 180 m shingles.
Schr Delos de Wolf, Joyce, Oswego, 1,300 bls salt.
Schr Driver, Edwards, Kewanee, 2,700 cedar posts.
Schr Progress, Dodd, Grand Haven, 8 cds shingle bolts, 22 bls fish.
Schr C. L. Abel, Nichols, Mackinaw, 13 cds wood, 165 bls fish.
Schr Sultan, Flynn, Pierre Marquette, 18 cds shingle bolts, 5 m hoops.
Schr S Bates, Cannon, Muskegon, 85 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, 70 m lumber, 90 m lath.
Schr Telegraph, Gilhuly, White River, 70 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Miami, Rimington, Cleveland, 381 tons coal.
Schr Hamilton, Stewart, Detroit, 282 tons coal.
Schr D Newhall, Nibbe, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Calcutta, Leng, Kalamazoo, 85 m lumber.
Schr Mariner, Nelson, Centerville, 2,022 cedar posts, 34 cds wood.
Schr Hero, Bouch, South Haven, 110 m headings, 15 m staves.
Schr G Barber, Kirby, Grand Haven, 1,500 Railroad ties.
Schr Toscola, Conley, Grand Haven, 120 m lumber.
Schr L B Shephard, Buster, Cleveland, 300 tons coal.
Schr Thos S Mott, Stowell, Oswego, 1,000 brls salt.
Schr Autocrat, Grover, Port Colborne.
Schr (British) Alpha, Simpson, Oakville.
Scow Laurel, McVey, Wilkison's Pier, 52 cds wood.
Scow Appleton, Bell, South Haven, 71 cds wood.

CLEARED.......April 25.

Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Stmr Cleveland, McKay, Superior City, sundries.
Prop Buffalo, Douglas, Buffalo, 5,000 brls flour, 50 pigs lead.
Prop Waterwitch, Ryder, Sarnia, 300 brls flour, 243 do pork, 426 do lard, 373 do hams and shoulders.
Bark City of Buffalo, Banner, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn.
Bark B S Shephard, Hackett, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Bark Great West, Thomas, Buffalo, 34,000 bu corn.
Bark P C Sherman, Mason, Buffalo, 23,000 bu corn.
Bark Geo Sherman, Case, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Bark Wm Sturges, Faith, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Bark Oneonta, Close, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn.
Bark Colorado, Kyle, Buffalo, 28,950 bu corn.
Bark Hans Crocker, Moore, Peshtigo.
Bark Ravenna, Perry, Buffalo, 20,950 bu corn.
Bark Sunnyside, Chase, Buffalo, 45,000 bu oats.
Bark Earl Benson, Flint, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Brig Canopus, McKinstie, Buffalo, 17,500 bu corn.
Brig Fashion, Childsdell, Menominee.
Brig Robt Burns, Jackson, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Brig B Gwin, Grant, Kingston, 10,150 bu wheat.
Schr Lone Star, Samson, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Cornelia, Baker, Buffalo, 17,825 bu corn.
Schr Nightingale, Steven, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn.
Schr Marion Egan, English, Buffalo, 15,800 bu corn.
Schr Sweepstakes, Buffington, Buffalo, 20,800 bu corn.
Schr Uncle Tom, McIntyre, Oswego, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr Thos Kingsford, Tomkinson, Oswego, 16,800 bu wheat.
Schr Yankee, Pringle, Buffalo, 18,500 bu corn.
Schr St Paul, Mosher, Buffalo, 13,850 bu corn.
Schr Emeu, Van Alstine, Oswego, 13,600 bu wheat.
Schr Major Anderson, Cleland, Buffalo, 13,800 bu corn.
Schr Persian, Thompson, Oswego, 175,000 bu corn.
Schr Moselle, Weriam, Buffalo, 14,500 bu wheat.
Schr Harvest Home, Martin, Buffalo, 20,800 bush corn.
Schr T J Bronson, Reid, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.
Schr King Sisters, Moore, Buffalo, 18,000 bu wheat.
Schr Cairo, Smith Buffalo, 15,500 bu corn.
Schr Hampede, Kyle, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Chas Hinckley, Buffalo, Manning, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr Algerine, Gilmore, Oswego, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr St Andrew, Norris, Port Colborne, 14,400 bu corn.
Schr Gertrude, Mayes, Port Colborne, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr D Newhall, Nibbe, Muskegon.
Schr Mariner, Nelson, Centerville.
Schr Calcutta, Long, Kalamazoo.
Schr Honest John, Embrecht, Pentwater.
Schr Magnet, Merckel, Holland.
Schr E Barber, Kirby, Grand Haven.
Schr LaSalle, Anderson, Grand Haven.
Schr Ellen Pike, Anderson, Port Washington.
Schr Telegraph, Gilhuly, White River.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon.
Schr S Bates, Cannon, Muskegon.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

By Telegraph.] [BRIDGEPORT, April 25—9 p. m.

CLEARED.

Belle, La Salle.
Lemont, Lockport, 41,150 ft lumber, 1,800 mdse.
Monarch, Minooka, landing 42,800 ft lumber, 10,000 shingles.
N. L. Hawley, La Salle, 40,000 ft lumber, 20,500 shingles.
Waterloo, La Salle.
Eclipse, Lockport, 6,500 mdse.
Alice, La Salle, 80 bls salt.
C. L. Hurton, La Salle, 500 bls salt.

ARRIVED.......April 25.

Lady Franklin, Athens, 74 c y rubble stone, 8 c y dimension stone.
Resolute, Athens, 90 c y rubble stone.
W S Gurnee, Athens, 70 c y rubble stone.
H G Loomis, Athens, 40 c y rubble stone, 20 c y dimension stone.
Sir John Franklin, Utica, 165 tons white sand.
Alliance, Ottawa, 5,600 bu corn, 90 bu wheat.
Yorktown, Ottawa, 5,300 bu corn.
J L Alexander, Lockport, 5,300 bu corn.
Alonzo Leach, LaSalle, 5,500 bu corn.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, April 25, 1863.

UP—Brig Rio Grande. Schrs Ogdensburgh, Perseverance, Cochrane.

DOWN—Bark Wave, Winslow, Orphan, Chicago, Sardinia, Massillon, Union, Norman, Cressa, Badger, Fame, Pomeroy, Sweeney, Perew, Sigel. Brig Mechanic, Gardner, Hanover, Mokegan. Schr Monitor, Collins, Walrus, Starlight, Cuba, Lasca, Pypheon, Steele, Bells, Levant, Davis, Stevens, Seabird, Slade, Wyandotte, Ellen Williams, Grey Eagle, Dausman, Drake, Doon, Baltic, Evaline, Lydia, Case, Hall, Hale, Hill, Eleanor, Challenge, Arctic, Gipsey, Empire, Essex, Marquette, Hawk.

☞ A new vessel called the Lucy J. Clark, was successfully launched at Port Huron on Wednesday afternoon last. Her length is 142 feet over all, breadth 26½ feet, depth 12 feet 8 inches, and measures 4,837-95 tons. She will be commanded by Capt. A. M. Mann, who is long and favorably known in the annals of our lake marine.

☞ The schooner Almira, bound down with a cargo of lumber, was towed into Detroit in a crippled condition, on Thursday morning. While coming over the flats the preceding night she was run into by an upward bound tug. Her damages amount to about $300.

☞ There are three claimants this season to the honor of making the first passage through the Straits, viz: the propellor Badger State, of the People's Line, the Wenona, of the New York Central Line and the Buckeye, of the Northern Transportation Co's Line. Which one is the rightful claimant we are unable to state.

☞ The following Chicago vessels passed through the Welland Canal on the 21st and 22d insts.:

Vessels bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 21st April—		
Bark Adriatic,	Clayton,	Chicago.
Bark Sovereign of Lakes,	Clayton,	do
Bark Water Witch,	Kingston,	do
Bark Republic,	Clayton,	do
Schr Mountaineer,	Clayton,	do
Schr Norwegian,	Oswego,	do
Schr Flying Cloud,	Clayton,	do
Schr [illegible]	Clayton,	do
Schr Dashing Wave,	Ogdensburg,	do
Schr S. D. Morris,	Clayton,	do
Schr Star of Hope,	Clayton,	do
On the 22d—		
Bark John Braden,	Kingston,	Chicago.
Schr Gallatin,	Oswego,	do
Schr Bohemian,	Oswego,	do
Schr Queen of the Lakes,	Kingston,	do
Schr Exchange,	Oswego,	do
On the 23d—		
Bark City of Ogdensburg,	Ogdensburg,	Chicago.
Bark Cochrane,	Ogdensburg,	do
Brig Rio Grande,	Ogdensburg,	do
Vessels bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 21st April—		
None.		
On the 22d—		
Propeller Maine,	Chicago,	Ogdensburg.

The following vessels passed West on the morning of the 20th instant, but their "let passes" have been mislaid, viz:

Bark Clayton,	Clayton,	Chicago.
Schr Mediator,	Clayton,	do

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Mail	5:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Detroit & N. Y. Express	*7:30 a. m.	*8:30 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	*7:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	*5:45 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
New York Express	*7:30 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Night Express	*7:15 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Mail	*7:30 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Express via Adrian	*7:15 p. m.	† 7:30 p. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Mail Train	*7:30 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Night Express	*8:30 p. m.	*8:30 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Day Passenger	*7:30 a. m.	*7:40 a. m.
Night Passenger	†7:15 p. m.	*8:30 p. m.
Valparaiso Accom'n	*3:30 p. m.	*9:40 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Passenger	†10:00 p. m.	*6:15 a. m.
Kankakee Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
" "	*12:00 m.	*1:25 p. m.
" "	*3:15 p. m.	*7:45 p. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*9:10 p. m.
Night Passenger	†9:30 p. m.	*5:45 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*9:50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Night Express	† 8:30 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*6:15 p. m.
Night Express	*8:15 p. m.	*6:15 a. m.
Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION.		
Trains will run as follows, on and after Sunday, April 19, 1863.		
Fulton Passenger	9:00 a. m.	3:55 p. m.
Fulton Passenger	*8:30 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a. m.	3:55 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:10 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—(Depot corner Kinzie and West Water streets.)		
Day Express	*8:45 a. m.	*5:30 p. m.
Woodstock and Way	*9:10 a. m.	[illegible]
Janesville Accom.	*5:00 p. m.	*11:45 a. m.
Night Express	*8:30 p. m.	*5:30 p. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Morning Express	*8:45 a. m.	*11.42 a. m.
Express	*3:30 p. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Night Accommodation	*7:00 p. m.	*2:30 a. m.
Waukegan "	*3:35 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. Mondays excepted.

DIED.

In this city, on the 26th inst., WILLIE DUNLAP, son of James and Julia Clemon, aged two years and six months.

Funeral on Tuesday morning, 28th instant, at 10 o'clock.

In this city, April 25d, MARY SOPHRONIA, youngest child of Pleasant and Julia S. Amick, aged 3 years, 4 months and 3 days.

In this city, April 25th, SAMUEL W., youngest son of John D. and Mary Jane Moss, aged 1 year and 27 days.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday, the 24th inst., Mr. MENJAMIN STELLE father of Mrs. A. D. Titsworth, and Alex Stelle, of this city, in the 71st year of his age.

Wanted.

WANTED—A situation, by a Protestant girl, to do chamber work or nursing, and would not object to sewing. The best of reference can be given. Please call, for two days, at 169 Dearborn street, or direct to Box 2245. ap27-d59-1t

WANTED—A young lady wishes a situation as saleswoman in a store, has a good education, and can bring good references. Please address "E. A. D." Tribune Office. ap27-d60-2t

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn-st., opposite the new Post Office, situations for Domestic Help. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory references from former employer. Parties can always be supplied by calling as above or addressing Mrs. A. L. SALKAM, Post Office Box 2245. ap27-d59-1t

WANTED—Commercial Agents, both local and traveling, to sell goods by sample. Persons now traveling for other business can sell our goods without any interference. Liberal commission paid to agents. Address, with stamp, T. S. BAKER & Co., P. O. Box 2229, Chicago. ap26-d57-2t

WANTED—Immediately, a person to buy the lease and fixtures of a small store on Clark street. Rent the cheapest in the city. For particulars apply at 149 North Clark street. ap27-d59-1t

WANTED—All persons troubled with CORNS or BUNIONS, to send for Dr. Emet's Excelsior Corn Salve. Cures Corns, Bunions, Inflamed Joints, &c. Sent by mail post paid, on receipt of Twenty-five cents. DR. T. EMET, No. 3, Astor Place New York. ap27-d51-1t

WANTED—By a single man, of business capacity, who is willing to devote his undivided attention to the interest of his employer, a situation as a wholesale or retail grocery, a check clerk, or in some active business of like character. Good references furnished. Address "AGENT," Tribune Office. ap26-d73-2t

WANTED—A Boy to take care of a Horse and Cow, and make himself useful about a House. Inquire at 61 Lake street. W. A. BILL. ap26-d83-2t

WANTED—Any person desirous of buying a Photograph Gallery, in a central locality in Chicago, doing a first rate paying business, will hear of an opportunity by addressing P. O. Box 1697. ap26-d51-3t

WANTED—To Rent, a good House with Barn, in a pleasant location, rent not to exceed three hundred and fifty dollars. Address P. O. Box 3309. ap26 d76 2t

WANTED—Two young Gents, who sport brass coats and blue buttons, wish to correspond with a couple of young, handsome, and respectable ladies, with a view to fun, love, or matrimony. Address BERRAY and MONTE CRISTO, P. O. Box 562, Nashville, Tennessee. ap26-d79-2t

WANTED—A purchaser for a house and lot on South May street, between Washington and Randolph street. Further information given by calling on THOMPSON & BISHOP, for five days, at 76 Dearborn Street. ap26-d69-1t

WANTED—Board, by a gentleman and wife, on the South Side, with unfurnished room, or suit of rooms. Address P. O. Box 4134. ap26-d80-2t

WANTED—Board, by an elderly lady, in a respectable private family. Good reference given and required. Address Post Office Box 1695, Chicago. ap25-d88-3teod

WANTED—Immediately. Men who are looking for business are invited to call at 71 Dearborn street to examine some of the most important new inventions of the age. $25 can be made every day by a small investment of $50. The practical working of said invention will be freely shown to all who mean business. HOWARD TILDEN. ap24-c956-f,sm,4t-6t

WANTED—Immediately, to go to Madison, Ind., ten Ship Carpenters and Caulkers. Apply at room No. 6, in Baggage Department, Central Depot. ap25-d59-3t

WANTED—Five good Marble Cutters, Letterers, and Carvers, at the Burlington Marble Works. Address DONAHUE & McCOSH, Burlington, Iowa. ap25-d25-6t

WANTED—Immediately, at the City Foundry, Galesburg, Ill., two first-class Moulders. Steady work and good pay. Apply to J. F. FROST & CO. ap25-c964-4t

WANTED—Board for a gentleman and wife, in some pleasant locality in the North or South Division of the city. Address, with particulars, "N D," Post Office Box 2450. ap25-d20-4t

WANTED—Board. Two unfurnished rooms, with board, by a gentleman and wife, in a respectable private family where there are few or no other boarders. Location, between Michigan avenue and Lasalle, and Lake and Adams streets. Best of references given and required. Address "HORACE Y." Tribune office, giving terms and locality. ap25 d21 3t

WANTED—A situation in an office, or store, or elsewhere, by a young man who can refer to well-known business men. Address Post Office Box 3136. ap26-d38 3t

WANTED—To rent, a house from the 1st of May, in good repair. Rent from $420 to $500. Family small (four persons) and the premises will be well taken care of. Would rent a furnished house for less than a year. Address "W." P. O. Drawer 6148. ap25-d13-3t

WANTED—A neat, tidy second girl. Must be a good seamstress and understand waiting on table. English or Scotch preferred. Apply at 268 West Washington-st. ap25-d-3t

WANTED—Two steam tanks, with boiler and engine, either new or second hand, suitable for a packing house. Parties having such for disposal will please call at one office or address STILES, BREWSTER & CO., 235 South Water street. ap25 d17-3t

WANTED—1,000 agents wanted. Best agency in the Union. Clark's Patent Indelible Pencil, for marking clothing. Samples, &c., sent by mail on receipt of thirty cents. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass., Box 21. ap23-c397-6t

WANTED—Seventy-five Harness Makers to make 2500 sets McClellan Horse Equipments. The work will be ready to give out by the first of May. ROBERT TILLSON & CO., Quincy, Illinois. ap24-c948-6t

WANTED—A good Mattrass Maker; a good Shade Hanger, at FAXON'S, 70 Lake street. ap23-c930-1w

WANTED—Second hand furniture wanted, of all kinds of descriptions. A liberal price will be paid in cash. Address "Furniture," P. O. Box 3775. ap23 c916 4t

WANTED—A Vessel to carry a cargo of Bones, via Welland Canal and St. Lawrence River, to Philadelphia. Apply at 80 South Wells street. ap23-c875-6t

WANTED—Agents in every city and town, to sell Woodbury's System for Cutting Boys' and Youth's Clothing. Every family can use it. Price, single copy $1; twelve copies $7. Agents must have one. Address F. R. FISHER, P. O. Box 6911, street, or P. O. Box 861, Chicago, Ills. ap21-c778 7t

WANTED—Agents, (Male and Female), to sell fifty good selling articles. $5 to $ 8 per day made. Send Red Stamp for my Circulars. R. R. LANDON, Room 2, 82 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House. Post Office Box 4562. ap20-c594-1m

WANTED—(Knitting Machine) Every Farmer to know how he can make ... Celebrated Knitting Machines. It will earn its cost in thirty days. Price complete, $50. Weight of machine 4 lbs. Freight from 20 cents to $1.50. Send for circular and samples. BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 130 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. mh3-d538-3m

WANTED—A few energetic Agents to canvass for the History of the Great Rebellion, by J. S. C. Abbott, the most reliable, attractive and popular American writer of the age. First volume now ready. Agents are meeting with extraordinary success. Over 100,000 copies already sold. Circulars giving all necessary information in regard to the terms, given to agents, forwarded on application. Apply to GEO. F. GIBBS, 136 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 3326.

WANTED—A small amount of indebtedness against Hoffman & Gelpcke, in exchange for [illegible] WRIGHT & TYRRELL, No. 3 Metropolitan Block.

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands, in boxes, half boxes and caddies; also, fine cut chewing tobacco, smoking ... FARNSWORTH & MAXWELL, 78 South Water street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—100 barrels York Apples, 50 barrels Dried [illegible] Flax Seed, &c., &c. WILLIAM [illegible]

FOR SALE—Office Furniture, good medium sized Safe, Letter Press, Chairs, Carpet, &c., all nearly new. Inquire at No. 3, Akin's Building, 104 South W... address "C." P. O. Box 3141.

FOR SALE—A First Class story and basement Brick House, ...

A Good Bargain.

A soft Lot and Frame Dwelling on ... North of Twelfth street. Two Brick Stores on Franklin street ... Three Wood Stores on Madison ... School House, and a large amount of ... unimproved property in ... several divisions of the city. ... No. 168 Washington ... ap27-d71-2t

FOR SALE—A variety of Pianos; one second hand 6½ ... 7 octave Melodeon, rosewood ... Dearborn street, on second floor ... ap25-d28-1t

FOR SALE—Second-hand ... One 15 horse power tubular boiler ... grate bars, safety valve and steam ... order. Apply to [illegible] WIN, PAGE & CO., ... ap25-d58-3t

FOR SALE—The fixtures ... lease for one year of a Store in the best ... part of the city. For particulars inquire at ... Clark street.

FOR SALE—A Light Top Buggy almost new. It has been used but four times. Can be used with one or two seats. Will be sold cheap for a small family. Apply to LANDGREN, corner of Clark and Monroe streets. ap24-c89-1t

FOR SALE—Two desirable dence lots on the North Side ... lots on E. Greene street ... two frame ... street ... Shotto streets ... Apply to D. W. MILLS ... bore street.

FOR SALE.—Well improved ... for sale of from 80 to 400 acres ... chaser at a bargain, only fifteen miles ... cago, including crops ... Apply to J. W. WAUGHOP, ... street ... apl1-c75-6t

FOR SALE—Two three-story Brick Houses and Lots, known as Nos ... Wabash avenue ... 78 South Water street.

FOR SALE—Water Power ... an Factory, Saw Mill and Tannery ... in good order, with dwelling-house ... Fox River, being the lower mills at ... Bank county ... run of stones. W. F. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Steam Boiler ... horse power, copper flues ... motive pattern, at the Times office ... ap16-c987-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT— ... buildings and lands recently occupied ... FACTORY, situated on the North Branch ... cago River, opposite the Rolling Mill ... feet on Clybourne avenue, and 180 feet on ... to Post Office Box 2888, Chicago.

FOR SALE—House and Furniture ... for sale. The House 233 Erie street ... the modern improvements, with or without ... Apply to J. F. CLARKE, 78 South Water street. ap15-c592-12t

FOR SALE—One "Norris" Locomotive Boiler, 40 flues, and rated 25 horse power, in complete order. Also, one 6 horse ... Also, one 7 horse power portable ... frame, all complete. ... ap15-c581-3m

FOR SALE—A first class Residence on Wabash avenue ... 67 feet front. W. H. [illegible] House and Lot ... ap15-c557-10t

FOR SALE—Farm for sale in ... County, Illinois—440 acres—100 ... house and barn—80 to 100 acres ... location healthy, and soil capital ... Terms easy. Apply to NORMAN C. ... ney, 165 Lake street. P. O. Box 2871.

FOR SALE.—To Capitalists. Two of the best business and ... stone blocks in the city of Madison ... one of the finest residences on the ... particulars apply to J. A. ELLIS ... Clark and Lake-sts.

FOR SALE—Desirable Residence Property. Lots in George Smith's ... east of State street and north of ... Lots in Duncan's Addition. Brick ... eastern corner of Huron and Cass ... lot 118 x 100 feet. House and Lot ... nois street. ... N. 8 over Strauss' Saloon ... ap27-d27-1t

FOR SALE—Dock Property. The Chicago South Branch Dock ... for sale one thousand feet of water front ... on the South Branch, with large ... docks ... enabling it to accommodate ... improvements. The property is well ... factoring purposes, or any kind of business ... office, Room 4, Cobb's Building ... cago. A. J. KNISELY, Agent.

FOR SALE—Iowa Lands. ... acres of choice lands in Northeastern ... Southeastern Minnesota, for sale ... affording investments for speculators ... and settlers. Lists can be had ... W. J. BARNEY, Dubuque, Iowa.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT ... be sold, the undivided one-half of ... situated in the village of Mazomanie ... Wisconsin, near the railroad depot ... from Madison, the Capital of the State. Apply to EDWARD HUGGINS ... County, Wisconsin.

To Rent.

TO RENT—On West Washington street, near Union Park, a ... Dwelling House, with ... HANSBROUGH & WAITE ... ap27-d79-1t

TO RENT—A very eligible ... and Wood or Coal Yard ... Apply to ... FLEETWOOD ... Lake and Clark streets.

TO RENT—The Brick Store, basement, 29 Lasalle street ... House. Inquire at the office of HOYNE ... LAWLER, over the premises.

TO RENT—Two large Brick Dwellings on West Van Buren street ... first class Dwelling House on Aberdeen ... street, near Jackson ... FORD, 320 Van Buren street, or D. J. ... South Water street, corner of Michigan ... ap26 d84-10t

TO RENT—Office and ... with good hoisting privileges ... STILES, BREWSTER & CO., 235 ... p25 d18-3t

TO RENT—Store No. 20 ... street, marble front, 5 stories and ... 160 deep. Inquire of ANDREW J. ... Clark street.

TO RENT—A House, 162 ... street. Rooms now used ... men W. F. McLAUGHLAN, 25 ... MURRAY, 16 Dearborn street.

FOR RENT—150 feet of ... property, on the South Branch ... street. Apply to A J KINSLEY ... Building.

TO RENT—The Wharfing ... and dock corner of Market and ... having a frontage on the river of over ... about 160 feet, ... street, between Jackson and Van Buren ... been occupied as a stone yard ... that purpose. Apply to P. B. MASON ... 40 Lasalle street.

TO RENT—A Large ... in the Board of Trade Building ... cieties. Will be leased for a term of ... Also, several fine offices and ... same building. Apply to P. B. MASON & SONS, 40 Lasalle street.

TO RENT—The fine office ... Safe, &c., in the basement of the ... Building, on Lasalle street, adjoining ... Greenebaum, now occupied by ... ford. Apply to J. Y. SCAMMON.

TO RENT—The elegant ... mansion on corner of Adams and ... avenue, formerly the residence of ... Esq. Also, a fine brick dwelling ... just north of Old street. These are ... will not be let for boarding houses ... FORSYTHE, No. 1 Marine Bank Building ... over Mechanic's Bank.

TO RENT—The three-story ... Houses Nos. 114 and 116 North ... eight rooms and good cellar ... Apply to WILLIAM C. DOW, 81 Clark ... ap27-c865-4t

TO RENT—Steam Power ... room, at the Times' Buildings ... ap18-c663-1f

Boarding.

BOARDING—A single gentleman wants a good room, with board ... out board, in a pleasant family ... street or house ... Reference ... Address "C," Post Office Box 4011 ... ap27-d94-1t

BOARDING—One large room, unfurnished, to rent with ... also a splendid opportunity is offered ... to secure rooms and board ... in a house pleasantly located ... rable rooms. Apply immediately at ... References required.

BOARDING—An Elegant ... front rooms, on the second floor ... nished, with good board ... South Division. Address P. O. Box ... ap25-d82-3t

BOARDING—For rent ... board, from the first of May ... parlors, also, a parlor and bed rooms ... ren street. No children taken.

Lost.

LOST.—$5.00 Reward ... Black and Tan Slut. Had on a ... lock. Whoever will return her to ... son street will receive the above.

STRAYED—On Saturday ... inst., from the corner of Wood ... streets, West Side, a BLACK MARE COLT ... reward ... The colt had a ... [illegible] ... suitably rewarded. Address C. H. ... Journal office.

SECOND-HAND SAFES.

One Wilder's, cost $50—for sale at ...
One Herring's, cost $ ... for sale at ...
One Lillie's Cast Iron, ...
One Lillie's (Bank Safe) ...

All taken in part payment ... Sales of Diebold, Bahmann & Co. ... For sale by F. W. PRATT, ...

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. In Drawing of April ... No. 1,993 drew $100,000 ... drew 50,000; being the five capital ... cash premiums paid for ... Highest price paid for ... TAYLOR & CO. ...

SHINGLE AND LUMBER ... Having sold my lease of yard and ... to Messrs. Reed & May, I ... take pleasure ... to those ... who have been ... patronage ... We have bought of Mr. O. ... large stock of Shingles, and ... pleased to see all our ... Bay Lumber, of which we ... Keep a good assortment ... For wholesale and retail ... buying elsewhere. REED & MAY ...

READY—(Official) ... States Conscription Act, as ... with a copious index ... FURD, Publisher ...

HULLED CORN.— ... of Hulled Corn ... " W. F. B. ... Hulled ... and number of quarts ...

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: ... delivered in city, per year ... $10.00 ... delivered in city, per week ... to mail subscribers, per year ... to mail subscribers, per 6 months ... Weekly, per year ... single subscribers (6 mo's $1.00) ... copies ... copies ... copies, and 1 to getter up of club ...

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1863.

THE NEWS.

... success at Cape Girardeau, Missouri ... is complete. The rebels are in full ... with our forces in close pursuit. Our ... patches elsewhere, give the details of ... attack and repulse, which was disastrous ... to the rebels.

Gen. Curtis in his department of Missouri has reproduced Gen. Burnside's order ... variations, which enhance its stringency. If carried out, it will work needed ... in St. Louis, and Missouri.

Gen. Hascall, in command at Indianapolis, issues an order in yesterday morning's ... in that city, which is a sweeping ... deadly blow at the butternut ...

... news from Murfreesboro shows that ... beginning to play the rebel game ... gobble up small exposed posts ... affair in Gen. Granger's command is a ... offset to some of our reverses ... nature.

From Vicksburg we have the details of ... running of the blockade by the last ... ment of transports and coal barges. ... Admiral Porter telegraphed to Washington on the 16th, that the river campaign ... Arkansas was promising, and the whole ... of affairs in that State encouraging ... cause.

BRAGG AND BRECKINRIDGE.

... report comes of doubtful reliability ... Breckinridge has shot Bragg at Tullahoma. It may be true, but will require ... further confirmation. The story has, however, this foundation: that a bitter feud for months past prevailed among the ... chiefs.

The visit of Jeff. Davis to Murfreesboro, December, 1862, was solely for the purpose of reconciling Bragg and Breckinridge, restoring order among the mutinous Kentucky troops. The cause of this ... and quarrel was the enforcement of ... penalty in the case of a Kentucky deserter. The law had not been enforced ... by Bragg, and on getting a court ... to condemn a Kentucky soldier ... Asa Lewis, of Capt. Page's company, 6th Kentucky, he approved the sentence of death, coupled with a verbal ... that "he'd be damned if he didn't ... an example of the accursed Kentucky ..." Lewis had distinguished himself at ... and was highly popular with his ... comrades, who refused to allow him to ... Breckinridge also swore that ... man should not be executed, and the ... army was soon in a mutiny ... state, the Tennesseeans swearing ... vengeance if a deserter from the 24th Tennessee was executed, and the Alabamians claiming exemption for one of their ... Bragg in despair, unable to quell the storm he had raised, called on President Davis, who visited the scene, and ... the storm, by what means is not known. Lewis and the Alabamian were executed on the day after Christmas ... Breckinridge and Hansom being present, ... both exhibiting great feeling over ...

THE LATE ELECTION TO BE CONTESTED.

... have been taken to contest the ... election in this city, on the grounds of ... voting, and already there is a flutter among the guilty Copperheads, lest ... stolen booty may be plucked from ... hands. Enough is already known to ... warrant the assertion that the spurious votes exceeded fifteen hundred! The ... who have taken hold of this matter ... determined to sift the matter to the ... No pains, no expense, will be ... The lawfully expressed will of the ... majority must be allowed to prevail, else ... elections degenerate into a farce, and the freeman's franchise becomes a mockery. There is more at stake than the election of the candidates on the respective ... If fraudulent votes be allowed to ... the copperhead ticket this spring, the same game will be resorted to next ... next spring, and at every subsequent ... The villany must be nipped in the bud, now, and the perpetrators exposed and punished. The municipal privileges of the citizens are at stake. The right of self-government is involved. Shall the majority of the legal voters of Chicago be permitted to elect their municipal officers, or shall the rabble of the surrounding towns come here on election day, and outslaugh the loyal citizens—that is the question to be determined.

In one ward, we are informed, has been carefully canvassed, the names and residences of every adult male residing therein obtained, and the result shows that the votes cast in that ward *exceed, by four hundred and upwards, the whole number of native, naturalized and unnaturalized voters living in the ward!* The spurious votes are almost as numerous as the legal ones put into the box. If the fraudulent votes of that single ward be purged from the returns, the entire Copperhead ticket is defeated, by majorities as large as those by which it is proclaimed elected.

In this connection we wish to say, that ... Copperheads are invited to institute a ... searching scrutiny for illegal votes cast for the Union ticket. Their organ has charged "Union League" with importing voters ... they have any faith in the truth of this ... ridiculous falsehood, let them proceed to investigate it. Not a straw of ... opposition will be placed in their ... We don't believe that ... the 10,095 votes cast for the Union ... ten or even five will be found illegal, while on the other hand, we are quite certain that 1,500 to 2,000 unlawful votes ... counted in the returns for the Copperhead ticket.

THE CHICAGO VOTERS IN THE ARMY.

There are yet living enough Chicago Republican voters in Gen. Turchin's old ... regiment to have defeated Sherman and the whole Copperhead ticket, which was elected by imported Irish who volunteered to vote fraudulently for the anti-Union ticket, but refuse to volunteer to fight for the country that protects and supports them.

There are enough Chicago Republicans ... in the Board of Trade battery, ... had been allowed to vote, to have ... elected Bryan and defeated Sherman.

There are enough Chicago Republicans in the Board of Trade Regiment, under Col. Frank Sherman, to have defeated the entire Copperhead ticket, and left a ... to spare, if they had been permitted to vote. Col. Sherman—Old Hove ... son—would have headed the poll for ... Bryan and the Union ticket.

There are enough Chicago Republicans in Smith's and Taylor's Batteries to ... have defeated Sherman and the Copperhead ticket.

There are enough Chicago Republicans in Hecker's German regiment, now in Hooker's army, to have defeated Sherman and the Copperhead ticket, twice ...

There are enough Chicago voters in Col. ... Mihalotzy's old regiment to have defeated Sherman.

There are enough Chicago Union voters ...